The New-York Times.

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TREASON IN THE SOUTH.

WHAT THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEANS.

AN ASSEMBLAGE OF DEFEATED REBELS—THE MINDS OF SOUTHERN YOUTH TO BE POISONED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1873.

The meeting of the Southern Historical Society might seem to be a harmless affair. Its ostensible object is to make a defense in history of "the lost cause." The spirits in this movement are mainly the military chieftains of the rebellion. They have agreed to take in as members certain "unreconstructed women" of the South as an element to inspire gallantry and impart enthusiasm. As a mere nursery of military vanity, and a desperate effort to write the Confederacy and its leaders into some measure of posthumous fame, it might be permitted to pass with a sneer at its folly. But I am constrained to believe that its real purposes are hidden, and are by no means so innocent as they appear. Under the pretext of associating together as a publishing company to secure justice to themselves in the annals of the war, there are facts to prove that they are incubating cockatrice's eggs to bring forth broods of disloyalty and treason. Such is the distemper of the Southern mind, I regret to say, we can do little here to destroy this embryo of mischief. Happily we are now part of a great nation, whose voice, through the public press, will be potential to reprove these machinations, and drive back to their lairs these restless spirits of revolt. This, therefore, is my motive for communicating to your columns my apprehensions of the dangerous designs of this association.

Now for my proofs. First, they are accumulating a large fund secretly. Gen. John B. Gordon, Senator from Georgia, has been their agent for this purpose, and has visited some of the disaffected communities of the West and South. I am credibly informed he succeeded, especially in St. Louis, in raising a liberal contribution from the adherents of the Confederacy. There has been no report of his progress; indeed, his movements have been shrouded in mystery, and it is only from private sources there has leaked out a whisper of his acts or designs. Of course money is needed to secure their glorification in print; but why this noiseless, secret agency, if no other object was at the bottom of the vainglorious project? It is especially noticeable that this distinguished agent found it convenient to absent himself from this meeting at the Montgomery White Sulphur. At least, in the published accounts of the proceedings in the Richmond *Whig* and *Enquirer*, I find no report of his presence. Perhaps complicity with this treasonable conclave, and the report he would have to make of his agency, would be an ugly return for the prompt and gracious removal of his disabilities, and his welcome to the Senate.

I am far from imputing to these men any plan of immediate resistance to the authorities of the nation. Such would be the extreme of madness. They are not brave enough or reckless enough to attempt it. They cannot conceal the hostility with which they swelter. But they prefer to skulk; they are for sapping and mining. You know well how they have ensconced themselves in the colleges and the universities of the South, (as well as in the insurance companies,) and how proudly they look to educating the young minds of the South to the reassertion of their vanquished tenets of disunion and secession. To this end they are preparing the means of distorting history; excluding all national histories and school-books from the South, and feeding our youth with the husks of their Bœotian provincialism and their flagrant perversions of the law, the Constitution, and history.

In further corroboration of these suspicions, I pray you to look at the *personnel* of this flaunting assemblage of defeated rebels. It is wholly military. There we see Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Maury, Gen. Heth, Gen. Herbert, Gen. Butler, Gen. Terry, Gen. Hume, Gen. Campbell, Gen. Bryan, Gen. Mansfield, Gen. Collier, Gen. Lee, Gen. Hunton, Gen. Mumford, Gen. Lilly, Gen. Lane, Gen. Martin, &c. This is a full representation, you will agree, of the rebel camp. They might be expected to show their animus in the choice of their presiding officer, and if so, they have not allowed us to doubt it. They elected as their President Gen. Jubal Early. I cannot say whether or not he is known out of the State, save by the ignominious defeat he experienced at the hands of Gen. Sheridan. But here he is universally regarded as the impersonation of defiant rebeldom, and of implacable hostility to the Union, and of mad hopes and dreams of the ultimate establishment of a Southern Confederacy. *Ex pede*, or rather *ex capite*, *Herculem*.

All these you may regard as mere matters of suspicion to a jealous mind. So be it. But this suspicion grows into absolute conviction when you are called to consider the authentic representative utterances of this body. I have seen no report of the President's speech. I should scarcely quote it if I had, because he is so extreme and demented a man, it would not be charitable to hold the body, such as it is, accountable for his declarations or opinions. But there was a maker and writer of history there; a cool, phlegmatic, imperturbable statesman, the invited guest of the Society, received with all due honors by Gov. Letcher, Admiral Semmes, &c., as the accredited exponent of all their aims and hopes. He is no less a person than Jeff. Davis, late President of the defunct Confederacy, and "author of all our woes." Let us hear him, as reported in a friendly organ, the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 18th August. I quote the words of that report: "He had a hope in the future, founded on the fact that he had never seen a reconstructed Southern woman, and while the men of the present day might yield the principles for which they struggled, yet he hoped the children who succeeded them would grow up to maintain them and perpetuate them and redeem all that we had lost." This sentence is pregnant with meaning. It bears the stamp of deliberation. There is nothing equivocal in it. There is no room for inquiry, save as to what he meant by the phrases "the principles for which they struggled" and "all that we had lost." Nor can any doubt attach to that. Their principles were the overthrow of the Government—disunion—and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, of which slavery should be the corner-stone. "What they lost" consisted in the suppression of the rebellion, the re-establishment of the Union, the extinction of slavery, and the utter extirpation, root and branch, of the Confederacy. This is the task, then, he expects and hopes of the rising generation—to "maintain and perpetuate" these principles and to recover these losses. With what grace do these utterances come from these self-ycleped Abdiels—"faithful among the faithless!" They had their struggle; they had been overthrown; but now, plumning themselves upon the clemency of the Government which spared them the halter, exile, confiscation, or punishment, they would now exhort posterity to the same desperate adventure. What ingratitude! what baseness! what cruelty! what cowardice! They are safe in their aims and plottings. They are not disposed to bring down upon themselves the wrath of a betrayed people by any overt act of treason; but taking care of their precious persons they would inflame and poison the minds of the young, alienate them from their government, dwarf their intellects by a degrading sectionalism, shut out from them the glorious light of national sentiment and literature, and thus deprave them till they become fit for "treason, stratagems, and spoils." But this is not all that Mr. Davis said in explanation of their common hopes and purposes. He became buoyant, and adds: "The prospects were brighter now, and 'truth crushed to earth, would rise again.' We had been more cheated than conquered by the declarations of the Federal President, Congress, and generals. Would there have been a surrender if we had expected what has followed? We were told the war was carried on to maintain the Union. Had we foreseen the result, we would to-day have been free." This language is rather enigmatical. How they were cheated, and how they could have avoided a surrender, or how they could have to-day been free, in their sense, cannot be explained or understood till we shall be favored with a history of the rebellion from the pen of Jubal Early. It is well known he carps at the surrender of Lee; and does not, to this day, knew how his army was defeated, or the Confederacy overthrown. For the present we take this to be a true sample of the histories this Southern society is to give us; the story is to be told to Southern children that Gen. Lee was not conquered, but cheated, into his surrender, and that the Confederacy was not overthrown by arms, but by lying diplomacy. If so, is not this very man, Jeff. Davis, by whom this startling history is fabricated, responsible for it? Why did he not stand his ground? Why did he not protest against the surrender? Why did he ingloriously flee from the wrecks of his routed government? If this hypothesis should arrest public attention, South or North, surely these questions will return to plague its promulgator. But is it not strange that in this camp of the followers of Lee no voice is raised against this slur upon the sagacity, the ability, the generalship of their great and idolized leader? It is a proof that the time is rapidly coming when this "Actæon" shall be hunted down and torn by his own hounds. He will not be forgiven by this special coterie for his early and pronounced opposition to the rebellion. It also shows how worthless this historical society is to pass by unchallenged and uncriticised this new version of Lee's surrender, and the fall of the Southern power.

And yet this society, fostering such hopes, and adopting without dissent such misrepresentations of fact, has the effrontery to ask of the President access to the archives (Confederate, I presume,) now in possession of the Government. It is not for me to say how such a request from such a quarter should be received; but surely, if granted, a strict watch should be kept upon the traitorous hands that thus seek to possess themselves of these materials of history.

For these reasons I conclude that this society and its members are conspiring against the tranquillity, the order, the peace of Southern society. I suspect them of no overt act; they are not equal to it. But depend on it, they mean mischief, and are planning mischief. They are inflaming the hearts and educating the minds of the South to disaffection and revolt. Let the powerful press of the North, without distinction of party, expose this ominous speech of Jeff. Davis, call public attention to it, and trample out these faint embers that may be insidiously fed and fanned into a flame that may again consume our property and lives at the South. Having witnessed to my sorrow and loss how the enterprise of Yancey in firing the Southern heart grew from a beginning so insignificant and rash as to provoke us, in Virginia, to an incredulous and contemptuous smile, into a conflagration, embracing our hearths and homes, I may be pardoned for suing to our compatriots throughout the land for their aid and sympathies in our renewed conflict with nascent treason.

This conflict, to which we are doomed, is opened upon another arena. The edict has gone forth that rebellion is to be dignified and rewarded by the offices of the State. Accordingly the Democratic Gubernatorial ticket is military: Gen. Kemper for Governor and Gen. Withers for Lieutenant Governor. True, the empty pretext is put forth of resistance to what they call negro supremacy. But it is a bald hypocrisy. While they fret and fume at the negroes, chiefly for their known loyalty, their true aim is to obtain the Government of the State, as an advantageous covert, from which they can plot against the peace of the National Government, if, indeed, they cannot seize upon it. In this point of view this canvass possesses a national interest. If the Republicans should achieve a victory we shall have peace and prosperity, but in the train of a Democratic success follow the rekindled passions and persecutions of the war; machinations of all sorts against the Federal administration; the growth of insubordination out of these hot-beds of historical societies; treasonable teachings in our Southern schools, and a general disorder and depravity. We, therefore, fight, and that right earnestly, for a great prize in this election. I trust you will keep your eye upon us; mark the bitter, truculent, proscriptive denunciations of our foes, provoked chiefly by our loyalty, and give us the aid and God-speed of your noble, liberal, catholic press.

TROTTING AT KINGSTON, N. Y.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The Kingston Driving Park races concluded yesterday with a trot for $300 for horses that have never beaten 2:50. Four started, and the race was won by J. O. Smith's br. m. Molly Smith, in three straight heats, Wm. Gallagher's g. g. Roan Spangler second, J. H. Philips' g. g. Gray Hawk third, and F. Van Wagoner's br. g. Billy fourth. Time—2:45½, 2:45¾, 2:43¾.

DAMAGE BY A GALE AT NEWPORT, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—We have had quite a lively time here all night, as after dark it commenced to blow a gale from the north-west and the wind still continues strong. Last night the schooner Anson, Capt. Bells, from Elizabethport, with coal, the schooner Fulton, Capt. Ryan, from Providence, for New-York, and the schooner Nellie A. Ross, from Providence, for New-York, all went ashore near Castle Rock and are now in a pretty bad fix. The Newport wreckers have contracted to get them off.

During the race yesterday the schooner Eva carried away her jibboom, and last night in the gale she dragged her anchor and went aground on the eastern shore of the harbor. As the harbor is mud, she will probably be got off without much damage. Nearly all the yachts in the harbor dragged their anchors, and the Alarm fouled with a coasting schooner, but eventually got clear without damage. The Vixen carried away her topmast head yesterday during the race. It is understood now that the fleet will leave to-morrow for Martha's Vineyard, and if the efforts to raise funds for a Newport Cup should prove successful, the yachts will sail for it on their return. The schooner yacht Phantom, William Osgood, is in harbor and has joined the fleet.

GOSSIP FROM ITALY.

INCIDENTS OF THE DULL SEASON.

FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS—CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGES—A CURIOUS CONTRAST—ITALIAN WEATHER—EXPECTED VISITORS—AN AMERICAN CHURCH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Aug. 4, 1873.

In politics, as well as in affairs, Italy is enjoying a Midsummer quiet. While Spain and France are agitated, and uncertainty still hangs over their political fate, here excitements have been calmed by the steady action of an authority holding under an established Constitution. Italians of all classes and parties are exhibiting a spirit of obedience such as we did not expect. Those who watch the movements of the time are holding their breath as they wait to see what may happen in France after the complete liberation of that territory. As the head of the State has once more declared that there will be no change in the foreign policy, timid patriots here are taking courage and cherishing the belief that the Italian occupation of Rome will not be disturbed. But clerical importunities continue, and the phrase "September Convention" is still repeated in the organs of that party. Both of the French diplomatic agents in Italy are now absent from their posts, on a visit to their own country. M. de Corcelles is the one accredited to the Vatican, and M. Fournier to the Court of Victor Emmanuel. The latter, being a disciple of the Philosopher of Ferney, is extremely liberal in his political and theological opinions; indeed, so much so, as to excite the abhorrence of the French clericals, who have made every effort with their Government to have him removed. The Italians praise the French Minister, and hold him up as a model among representatives of foreign Governments here.

CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGES.

This is the month specially dedicated to pilgrimages to Catholic shrines. While in France the Government is doing what it can to stimulate this tramping with staff and scallop-shell, here in Italy both the central and local authority is directly interfering to hinder what is politically declared to be, if not a fanatical and useless movement, what is worse—one which is designed to take the character of a political demonstration. As such, all pilgrim processions, and gathering of crowds in the neighborhood of the sanctuaries of saints and martyrs, have been, until further notice, strictly prohibited. A day or two ago, there arrived, in the heat and dust, at one of the gates of Rome, eighty pilgrims of the peasant class, singing hymns, and led on by their priest, in opposition to the published injunction. The police interfered, broke up the procession into squads, and put the men and women once more on the road to their homes.

CURIOUS CONTRAST.

The contrast between present tendencies in France and in Italy is such as could hardly be expected. The country of Voltaire, of *la gloire*, and *la mode*, is on the stool of repentance, and if the devout excitement should prove to be anything more than a spasm, great good may be the result. France, or at least the governing party in it, is trusting to the Church to bind up the wounds of the nation. Italy has tried clerical remedies for her many ills, and is now seeking health in political reform. Each one may decide for himself whether Italy is in a good or a bad way. While you in America are lamenting the decay of Protestantism, here all our clerical friends are despairing of the Italians because of their very general defection from Romanism. The spirit of despondency seems to rule the hour, and a universal decay of faith is deplored. All human society is in a ferment, and the single pursuit is that of material advantage. But there are robust minds which preserve courage, not doubting that God is still taking good care of his own, while the world is going forward.

THE SEASON—ITALIAN WEATHER.

The weather has grown somewhat warm since August came in, but the glass does not indicate a greater degree of heat at Rome than at Paris and other northern cities. Until five days back the highest point reached, according to the published report of the Observatory, was eighty-eight and ninety; now we have four and five degrees more than that. But there is a greater change in the quality of the heat than in the degree of its intensity. We are now in the period of six weeks when it is the least comfortable and healthy in Rome. With a knowledge of this city extending through a term of nearly twenty years, I have never, until this season, had experience of a Roman Summer. The case is not as bad as has been represented. Rome, like Washington, has not a model climate, nor has any more been done for the one city than for the other to make it all that it is capable of becoming. The evils and inconveniences of both have been exaggerated, as they have been, among capital cities, the favorite objects of attack. But judging by the experience, so far, of the present Summer, Rome is not an excessively hot city. And there is no good reason why it should be. The Mediterranean is only a dozen miles distant, and its breezes, sweeping over the dead level of the Campagna, have the effect to sensibly mitigate the excesses of temperature. The same influence is felt in Winter to molify the rigidity of the atmosphere to such a degree as to make it a favorite place of resort to those seeking a mild climate. The quarters of the city in which foreigners are lodged have now a deserted look, and some of the shops are shut. But the general aspect of Rome is much the same as at any other season, and after 6 o'clock in the evening the Corso is thronged with the usual crowd, which keeps up its movement until near midnight. Bands play in the public places for two hours after 9 o'clock, and seeing so many thousands sitting so long in the open air makes one ask where is the great peril so much talked about from the bad night air of Rome?

THE SHAH'S VISIT.

The Shah of Persia has gone out of Italy, and will soon be out of Europe, and there are sufficient signs that the public are glad to be well rid of him, and those who are tied to his tail. According to the Italian newspapers, before the arrival of the cortége at Milan, an order was given that all portable art-trinkets be removed from the rooms in the royal mansions in which the Court-followers were to be lodged. Europe had been so generous with gifts and flatteries that a notion had got into the heads of some of the upper servants of the child of the sun that there was no limit to the freedom conceded to them, and so everything to which they took a fancy was swept indiscriminately into their open trunks.

EXPECTED GUESTS.

The Italians are looking forward to the coming Winter, when guests more worthy of honor are to be added to the long list of royal and heroic personages who have of late visited the country. It is understood that the Empress Augusta of Germany will come down here in the Autumn, and the Russian Empress, Maria Augusta, will try once more the climate of Italy, from which the past Winter she received so much benefit to her health. Gen. Moltke is also expected, and he will be welcomed for many reasons; among them that of his being able to make some suggestions as to the best means of fortifying Rome.

AN AMERICAN CHURCH.

The structure for the worship of the American Episcopal Church is going forward rapidly, and there is no building at present in progress in which the Roman public seems to take more interest. Of course it is the interest of curiosity, and varies in its character according to the sympathies of the looker-on. But of its existence there is no doubt, and one proof of it is found in the numbers constantly halting in their passage through the Via Nazionale to peer through the openings of the inclosure to observe the progress made with the rising walls. These walls have a monumental solidity quite worthy of a Roman structure. The foundation of the tower has now reached the level of the street, and is a solid mass of masonry, with a horizontal and vertical diameter of from 20 to 30 feet. The other walls vary in thickness from three to five feet. Thus the reformed religion, materially at least, will have a firm foot-hold in Rome. Visitors the coming Winter will find that the walls half their intended height. The building in, its bulk, will be quite equal to one of our first-class American churches. It is to be hoped that Mr. Nevin, on his return, will be able to report the gift, by some rich church man or church woman, of a chime of bells for the tower. The church will not be complete without this sort of sacred melody. It is all the more desirable to have the bells because, so far as we know, there is not a chime in all Italy, and it will be a charming novelty; this added to the moral influence of such music. The Catholic churches are generally furnished with peals of three or four bells, jangling without harmony. Fancy the Romans hearing for the first time at midnight at Christmas the "Gloria in Excelsis Deo" from the chimes of the American Church! All sentimentalism apart, it would be the youngest or last born of Christian nations singing the song of the nativity to the old mother grown heavy with her dotage of a thousand years. So do not forget to make a present of the bells to Rome!

ANGELICO.

THE THREE TETONS.

HAYDEN'S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—INTERESTING FEATURES OF THE TETON PEAKS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—It is stated in official dispatches concerning Hayden's geological survey of the Territories that the surveying party starting from Ogden, Utah, surveyed a route to Fort Hall, and there made the necessary preparations for a pack-train up the unknown region of the Upper Snake Valley. The range of the Three Tetons was carefully mapped. Immense masses of snow and lakes of ice were found on its sides, and abundant signs of modern glacial action. At certain seasons of the year, usually in August and September, the air is filled to a great height with grasshoppers flying in every direction. They sometimes rise to the height of several thousand feet. As they passed over this Teton Range they became chilled, and dropped in the snow and ice in vast numbers, and gradually melted the snow, so that myriads of little holes which they formed gave to the surface a peculiar roughness. It was due to this fact that Messrs. Stevenson and Longford were able to cling to the almost vertical icy sides of the peak, and complete the ascent. They found the elevation to be 13,858 feet above the sea, thus entitling it to rank among the monarch peaks of the Continent. Yet, at the summit of this peak, there were indications that human beings had made the ascent at some period in the past. On the tops of the Grand Teton, and for 300 feet below, are great quantities of granite blocks or slabs of different sizes. These blocks had been placed on end, forming a breastwork about three feet high, inclosing a circular space six or seven feet in diameter; and while on the surrounding rocks there is not a particle of dust or sand, the bottom of this inclosure is covered with a bed of minute particles of granite not larger than grains of common sand, nearly a foot in depth, which must have been worn by the elements from the vertical blocks. There was every appearance that these granite slabs had been placed in their present position by the Indians, as a protection from the wind many centuries ago.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Hon. John Bingham, Minister to Japan, is at Salt Lake City and in good health.

At the Methodist camp-meeting at Plainville, Conn., yesterday, about 7,000 people were present. The meeting closes on Wednesday next.

A heavy north-easterly gale raged at St. John, N. B., during yesterday. Much damage will probably be done to shipping and property on land.

Col. Frank A. Burr, proprietor of the *Daily Standard*, Pottsville, Penn., had an apoplectic attack on Saturday. Though considerably improved, his condition is yet very critical.

Benjamin Young, an actor, well known as a delineator of negro characters, particularly in the rôle of *Uncle Tom*, died in Philadelphia, suddenly, yesterday.

Mrs. Sarah F. Wright, of Hartford, Conn., who died last week, left $5,000 to the Home Missionary Society, and $5,000 each to five philanthropic institutions of that city.

There have been more thunder-storms and rain in the vicinity of Salt Lake City during the past week than ever before in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It was raining again last night.

A fire in Providence, R. I., yesterday morning destroyed a wooden building, formerly St. Michael's Catholic Church, but later used as the St. Aloysius Orphan Asylum school-room. Loss $40,000.

Dispatches from the interior of Dutchess County report a violent hail-storm at Hackensack and Pleasant Valley on Saturday afternoon, during which the crops were seriously damaged. The hail-stones were as large as walnuts.

The body of Terence Smith, a resident of New-Haven, Conn., was found on the track of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, near the Long Wharf crossing, late on Saturday night, in a horribly mangled condition.

A fire at Eaton, Ohio, yesterday morning destroyed one of the principal corners of that town. Several houses adjoining on two streets were badly damaged. The loss is estimated at from $40,000 to $60,000.

John Green, aged eighteen years, a carpenter's apprentice, was found, in his room in Providence, R. I., in an unconscious, dying condition, on Saturday evening, from a wound in the head from a pistol, which, it is supposed, was accidentally discharged.

Francis Brown, of Hamilton, Mass., was killed in Essex, Mass., on Saturday, by lightning, and a man mowing with him was struck insensible, but recovered. Mrs. Saywort's house, in Gloucester, Mass., was badly damaged by lightning during the same shower.

The schooner Freedom, Capt. Whitney, from Boston, of and for Jonesboro, Me., was thrown on her beam end in Boston Harbor during a squall on Saturday, and while lying in this position was run into by an outward-bound British schooner and filled. She was brought up and grounded at East Boston.

The body of Caroline Lee, supposed to have been outraged and killed by George Mangram, in Louisville, last week, was disinterred yesterday and examined by physicians, and bore evidence that the supposition was well grounded. Mangram will be before the Court to-day. The relatives of the woman wanted to kill him at once.

THE GEO. WOLFE DISASTER.

ACCOUNTS GIVEN BY SURVIVORS.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. CARTER—RESCUE OF A LADY BY A CIRCUS MAN—EXCELLENT CONDUCT OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW—LIST OF THE LOST.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 24.—The steamer Julia arrived here about 11 o'clock to-day, bringing most of the survivors of the ill-fated George Wolfe, among them Capt. Henry S. Carter, her commander, who was considerably bruised about the head, and had his left leg also badly bruised.

Capt. Carter states that a short time before the explosion he had gone to his room to take a nap, leaving the mate on watch, and the first he knew of the accident was that he felt himself lifted into the air with a severe shock, and fell with the débris on the lower deck. As soon as he could extricate himself he glanced around and saw that the forward part of the cabin and "texas" had been blown away aft to the boilers, and that some of the timbers had taken fire. His first thought was to extinguish the flames, which, with the aid of a few others and a heavy rain which was falling at the time, he soon succeeded in doing. Meantime one of the crew who had been but slightly injured, seeing that the wreck had drifted near shore, jumped out with the head line and made her fast, when it was found that the boat had been but little injured, except as already stated. As soon as the fire was extinguished everything possible was done to relieve the sufferers. The Captain states she had only ten or twelve cabin passengers, only one of whom was lost, Mr. Nelson, a piano tuner from New-York, aged about sixty years. Owing to the condition of Mr. Widen, the clerk, who was severely burned about the chest and throat, it was impossible to obtain a list of the passengers from him, and the books were all lost.

A LADY SAVED BY A CIRCUS MAN.

Miss Rebecca Cohn, of Jefferson, Texas, who was accompanied by her cousin, W. Solomonsly, of Paris, Texas, states that she was on the forward guard of the boat, and owing to the severity of the storm which was raging, remarked, "Let us go into the cabin," and just as she rose the explosion occurred and she was blown into the river, where, seeing a man near her, she grasped him by the neck, and he told her to catch his left arm or she would drown both, which she did, and soon after a spar came floating by, which he seized, and they held to it, floating down the river for a long distance, until the barber of the boat came to their assistance with a pole, which her preserver caught, and, still holding on to the spar, they were safely landed on shore. Miss Cohn was considerably bruised. She could not learn the name of the man who saved her, but he was one of a party of four belonging to the Transatlantic Circus.

GOOD CONDUCT OF THE OFFICERS.

The passengers speak in the highest terms of the conduct of the officers, especially of Capt. Carter and the steward. Notwithstanding that the former was severely injured, he was most active in the work of relieving others and extinguishing the fire.

LIST OF THE LOST.

The following is a list of those lost, as far as has been ascertained:

Peter Helpler, second engineer.

Mr. Nelson, of New-York.

Mr. Dawson, wife, and two children, of Shreveport.

G. H. White, of Michigan, belonging to the Transatlantic Circus, and seven colored rousters, four of whom were found and buried.

George Chattman, (colored,) of New-Orleans, was blown overboard and drowned.

LIST OF THE WOUNDED.

The following are the wounded, all of whom reside in St. Louis, except when otherwise stated:

Capt. Carter.

Joseph H. Widen, clerk, severely in the head and chest.

James Donohue, pilot, left leg badly sprained.

James Conohan, bruised about the head.

Cole Boren, pilot, slightly in the head and body.

John Coursen, engineer, right shoulder sprained.

McCarthy, bar-keeper, slightly bruised and scalded.

Herman Mahaffy, steward, slightly.

James Smith, third cook, left arm and foot scalded.

Mrs. Frisbie, Shreveport, cut in the right side, and

Her daughter Lena, ankle sprained.

THE UNINJURED.

The following persons are unhurt: Mrs. Freeman and two children, Alabama; Miss Files, Shreveport; Mr. Ober St. Charles, Missouri; F. H. Ellis and lady, L. J. Bowen, Joe Moore, Charlie Freehause, M. L. Banagan, Ira Center, Ed. Hogan, M. B. Williams, M. L. Saville, and the following colored rousters: Willis Wood, Frank Thorp, James Dawson, George Hooper, James Jones, Bill Burgett, Ben. Banks, Charles Shirus, Alex. Julian, and John Causlin, a white fireman.

ROUSTERS IN HOSPITAL.

The following colored rousters are in the hospital at Helena badly hurt:

Billy Burton, of Nashville; Birt Noahby, of St. Louis; Perry Reedy, of Bowling Green, Ky.

FATE OF THE SECOND ENGINEER.

The engineer states that Helplar, the second engineer, who was on duty at the time of the explosion, was one of the most trustworthy and competent men he ever saw, and can give no theory as to the cause of the explosion. The last seen of Helpler was by the carpenter, who saw him try the gauge, and just as he put down the stick the explosion occurred. Persons on shore, who saw the explosion, state that bodies and fragments of timber were blown sixty feet into the air.

KINDNESS OF THE OFFICERS OF RELIEVING STEAMERS.

Capt. Carter and the survivors speak in warm terms of the assistance rendered by the officers of the G. O. Check, and Julia, in relieving their wants.

THE WRECK.

The second clerk, Edward Black, the mate, Henry Bush, and the steward were left in charge of the wreck. The others left for St. Louis on the Julia.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

FOUR IMMIGRANTS KILLED AND TWENTY WOUNDED—EXASPERATED PASSENGERS ATTACK THE RAILROAD OFFICIALS.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 24.—An accident occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day, four miles from Cameron, by which three or four German immigrants were fatally injured, and fifteen or twenty wounded. The accident was caused by the spreading of the track, which threw the tender, express-car, and one passenger-car down an embankment and all the coaches off the track. The coach that went over the bank, fifteen or twenty feet, with seventy or eighty men, women, and children, turned bottom upward. Some of the emigrants became enraged, thinking the engineer and conductor were trying to kill them, and set upon the officers of the train with stones, and the officers had to flee for their lives. In an hour or so after the accident occurred the express-train, which was an hour and a half late, came up, and its officers, directed by Capt. Davis, who was a passenger, rendered all necessary attention to the wounded. Capt. W. H. Harrison, Assistant Master Machinist, was also on the train, and rendered valuable assistance. A couple of surgeons were sent from Cameron, and as soon as the track was cleared the unlucky emigrants were sent to Bellaire, where every comfort was supplied to them. No blame is attached to any one for the accident.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The *Soir* newspaper mentions a report that M. Gambetta is about to marry the only daughter of Col. Rochereau Deufert, the defender of Belfort.

The French landscape painter, Chintreuil, is dead. The death of the artist Coüder is also announced.

Sporting journals mention the sudden death of Prince Maximilian Egon Furstenburg, one of the most prominent sportsmen in Austria, and husband of the Princess Leontine Furstenberg, one of the leading beauties of Vienna.

A letter from Poltowa, in the *Voice* of St. Petersburg, states that the crop of corn in that district is magnificent, and that the harvest is going on everywhere. The hay is also abundant and of good quality.

The *Gazetta dell' Emilia* states that the men and women employed in the State tobacco manufactory, at Bologna, have struck work because a machine for rolling the leaf in making cigars had been introduced into the establishment.

A correspondent of the *Presse* has been able to have a few minutes' conversation with Marshal Bazaine. He found the Marshal calm, but greatly aged, and any one can see that the last six months have profoundly affected the organization of the prisoner. He seemed, however, full of confidence as to the issue of his trial.

It appears that the new church which is to be erected at Montmartre and dedicated to the Sacred Heart will cost about 15,000,000 francs, whereas only 700,000 francs have been subscribed. It is naturally asked with some uneasiness where the rest of the money is to come from. It will be necessary to sink forty-five metres to lay the foundations.

A small white balloon has been ordered of a Paris manufacturer by the King of Siam, for use at Bangkok during the national holiday, observed on the coming of age of the ruler.

There are in Paris thirty-two lines of omnibuses, with 665 vehicles and 8,118 horses. In 1872, 108,754,000 fares were collected. The taxes paid to the National and Municipal Government exceeded during the year 2,000,000 francs.

The Paris newspapers mention the death by the bite of a viper, of one Joseph Wagner, a snake-charmer. Wagner first beat the reptile and then ordered it to kiss him. Instead of obeying, the viper bit his tongue. The unfortunate died two hours after.

A letter from New-Caledonia gives the following details in relation to the banished communists: "Verdure is dead. Assi has been appointed director of the iron-works established in the colony. At the instigation of some of the convicts, among others of Paschal Grousset, the workmen were about to strike, but Assi, a former leader of similar movements, took energetic measures, and work went on."

M. Belmontet, the well-known Parisian Ex-Deputy, was recently waited upon by one Boulpiquante, who drew a revolver and menaced M. Belmontet with instant death if he did not sign three drafts, payable to his order, for 4,000 francs. M. Belmontet signed one of the documents, and persuaded Boulpiquante to call on the next day for the others. Meanwhile, of course, the ruffian was arrested.

A sad case of death from starvation is reported by the London papers. On Aug. 9 Dr. Hardwicke held an inquest in Camden Town on the body of Henry Ryan, aged thirty-two. It appeared that the deceased had been editor of a French newspaper. The journal being suppressed by the authorities, he came over to England and endeavored to gain a livelihood by translating manuscript. He underwent great privations, and finally was taken to St. Pancras Workhouse in an almost exhausted state. Though promptly attended to, he gradually sank and died. The post-mortem examination showed that death had been occasioned by exhaustion and consumption. Verdict accordingly.

Orders have been issued from the Ministry of Police renewing the prohibition against Turkish ladies entering shops for the purpose of making purchases, whether the shops be kept by Turks or Christians. This prohibition was first issued at the beginning of the present Sultan's reign, but has for some time past been allowed to fall into disuse. It is now formally renewed in a communication addressed to the foreign Legations, and a direct order to Musselman shopkeepers, and Turkish women must for the future make all their purchases from their carriages, as the majority of the better classes do at present, or where they have no carriages, at shop-doors or windows.

The following advertisement, according to the London *Hornet*, appears in the Australian papers: "The Claimant's butcher-shop, now standing in Wagga-Wagga, New South Wales, for sale. The house is made of logs, has a brick chimney and a bark roof. On the door still remain penciled accounts of sales of meat written by the Claimant himself. The whole structure can be easily taken down, the door, chimney, and sheets of bark (roof) packed in cases, and by the aids of plans and photographs re-erected anywhere. This remarkable specimen of an Australian bush-house, rendered particularly interesting through the most remarkable trial of modern times, will be sent some 400 miles by bullock wagons, and put on board a ship bound direct to London for the sum of £2,400. Affidavits will accompany it to prove its authenticity. The time occupied by transit will occupy nearly five months."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—1 A. M.—Clear weather with low temperature and light to fresh north-westerly winds in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States; generally clear weather and high temperature in the Southern States, where the pressure is greatest; cloudy weather with diminished pressure and light easterly to south-easterly winds in the lower lake region; partly cloudy weather with high temperature and slight increase of pressure from the lake region westward to the lower Missouri Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Eastern and Middle Atlantic coasts, continued low temperature, light, variable winds, and generally clear weather during the day.

For Northern New-England and the lower lake region increasing cloudiness, with light rain, the temperature rising slightly in the lower lake region, with light easterly to southerly winds.

For the Ohio Valley and westward to the Lower Mississippi Valley, high temperature, light south-easterly to south-westerly winds, and generally cloudy weather.

For the Southern States slightly falling barometer, rising temperature, and partly clear weather, with local rains.

Reports have not been received from the upper lake region, the north-west and the south-west.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—The weather yesterday and to-day has been intensely hot. The heat has scarcely been more intense at any time this season.

IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park row: 3 A. M., 65°; 6 A. M., 57½°; 9 A. M., 60°; 12 M., 65°; 3 P. M., 72½°; 6 P. M., 69°; 9 P. M., 64½°; 12 P. M., 62½°. Average temperature yesterday, 64½°.

WASHINGTON.

THE SHERMAN-AUGUR TREATY.

ILLEGALITY OF THE RESERVATION—NATIONAL BANKS AND THE GRANGERS—FREE BANKING AND THE VOLUME OF CURRENCY—LOCAL ASSIGNMENT OF CLAIMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Representations are made by citizens of Nebraska that, under a proper construction of the law, what is known as the "Sherman-Augur treaty" with the Sioux in 1868, which has caused so much confusion among the settlers of that State, is invalid. The point is made by the representatives of the settlers that the law authorizing that treaty provided that it should be ratified by Congress before it should take effect. The treaty has been only ratified by the Senate, consequently has not been ratified by Congress, and has not attained validity. It is therefore urged that the proceedings under it, by which the Indians have been assigned a reservation in the State of Nebraska, are void. The constitutional objection is raised that inasmuch as the ratification of the treaty involves an original appropriation of money, the treaty could not be ratified in the Senate alone, irrespective of the specific clause in the act authorizing the making of the treaty, for the reason that all such measures should have their origin in the House, and the further point is made that the Commission were barred from perfecting the treaty by the law of March 3, 1871, which provided that thereafter no Indian nation or tribe should be acknowledged as an independent nation, with whom the United States might make a treaty.

NATIONAL BANKS VERSUS FREE BANKS.

The Controller of the Currency having been asked the question whether, in view of the opposition of the grangers in the West to the section of the National Banking act which gives the national banks the exclusive right to issue notes to circulate as money, the national banks themselves would generally oppose a bill to repeal this monopoly clause, he states that from his information he is of the opinion that the majority of the leading banks would oppose such repeal. The reason for this opposition on their part would not be so much from the fact that the right to issue notes is a profitable monopoly, as that the repeal of the section would authorize an over-issue of currency, thus depreciating the value of their own notes. The Controller does not think that the special privilege of circulating notes in itself is considered by the banks as specially profitable or advantageous. He understands that they value the privilege on account of its relation to the general volume of currency.

ASSIGNMENT OF UNADJUSTED CLAIMS.

A great many cases of local assignments of claims against the Government have been recently called to the attention of the Treasury Department. These assignments have been effected through a misapprehension of the law, rather than from any intentional fraud. It seems to be generally believed that a claim against the Government can be assigned before it has been adjusted, but there is a special statute forbidding this. This statute provides that no claim against the Government, which has not passed into a form that is equivalent to a judgment, can be assigned. All assignments prior to the time when the claim against the Government assumes such shape are therefore invalid. A very considerable number of the Montana war claims have thus been assigned before they were audited. The consequence is that there are a number of duplicate claimants for the same claim. One set of claimants of course is fraudulent.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NEW CONGRESS—OFFICERS.

Many of the members of the new Congress have already drawn pay. The Clerk of the House has prepared a list of those whose seats are uncontested, and who are entitled to salary without question. Some interest is already expressed here concerning the organization of the House. Gentlemen who have given the subject consideration say there seems to be no contest with regard to the re-election of Mr. Blaine as Speaker, Mr. McPherson as Clerk, and Mr. Buxton as Doorkeeper. It is not certain that Mr. King will be a candidate for re-election as Postmaster. The most serious opposition will be against Ordway for Sergeant at Arms, arising from local causes in Washington; but his friends nevertheless assert that he will be successful in his canvass.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

The following Post Office changes were made during the week ending Aug. 23:

New-England.—Postmasters appointed—L. Herman Parker, at Dunstable, Middlesex County, Mass.; Lorenzo D. McLean, at East Glastenburg, Hartford County, Conn.; Charles H. Brown, at Preston, New-London County, Conn.; Herbert Taft, at Greenland Depot, Rockingham County, N. H.

New-York.—Office established—Hope Centre, Hamilton County, and John H. Willard appointed Postmaster. Postmasters appointed: Silas F. Mann, Arcade, Wyoming County; Watts J. Bachelor, Danby, Tompkins County; Clark H. Young, De Wittville, Chautauqua County.

New-Jersey.—Offices established—Avondale, Essex County, Silas Condict appointed Postmaster; Mount Rose, Mercer County, Reuben Savidge appointed Postmaster. Belfort C. Wood has been appointed Postmaster at Dividing Creek, Cumberland County.

Pennsylvania.—Office established—Askam, Luzerne County; Joseph Newhart appointed Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Albert P. McIlvain, Bellemont, Lancaster County; Samuel Hunt, Charlesville, Bedford County; Abraham F. Myers, Fostona, Blair County; Thomas Osborn, Jr., Lundy's Lane, Erie County; Wm. F. Lydick, Nolo, Indiana County; Wm. Zeigler, Perkiomenville, Montgomery County; Philip H. Dailey, Wyoming, Luzerne County.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE HOUSES IN BELFAST, ME., BURNED—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY FAMILIES HOMELESS.

BELFAST, ME., Aug. 24.—A most destructive fire broke out here this afternoon at 2 o'clock, the weather being dry, and a strong gale blowing from the north. It commenced in Dennett's sail-loft, north of R. Sibley & Brothers' wharf, and spread with fearful rapidity along the wharves, as far as Carter's ship-yard and marine railway, crossing Union street, and extending to High street, consuming all the buildings in a southerly course as far as the house of E. K. Boyle, on High street, where the fire was stayed.

Over 125 buildings were destroyed, mostly of wood. The whole loss, as near as it can be estimated to-night, is nearly $300,000. Excepting on the two steam-boat wharves, with a single exception, all the prominent wharf buildings are burnt. Among the principal buildings destroyed are the stores of R. Sibley & Son, Pitcher & Gorham, J. W. Frederick & Co., W. B. Swan & Co., Daniel Lane, the Belfast Foundry, W. Pitcher & Sons, five houses, Carter H. Goes' ship-yard, with one or more vessels on the stocks, Mr. Cooper's lumber-yard, Mathews & Co.'s blind factory, C. R. Thombs sail-loft; D. W. Dyer & Co., marine railway. On High street, the valuable house of James Gilmore, the Joseph Farrar House, the Carter House, the Frothingham House, and the houses of Messrs. E. W. Stephenson, D. W. Dyer, Asa Faunce, and E. K. Boyle, were destroyed. At least 130 families are rendered homeless. A large number of persons removed their furniture, among them Mr. W. H. Burrill, Mr. T. Thorndike and many others on Church street.

The New-York Times, Monday, August 25, 1873.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

SPEECH OF GOV. HOYES AT ATHENS—THE POSITION OF PARTIES—BLACK PAY AND CREDIT MOBILIER.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

ATHENS, Ohio, Aug. 23.—The campaign of the Hoyes, with a party of friends, arrived at 9:30 A. M. and was at the depot by 9:45 A. M. Gov. Hoyes was introduced to the audience by Gen. Warren Woods. The audience was large, and all the depot platform was filled with people. Gov. Hoyes in large numbers, and was received with cheers. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We inaugurate in Ohio to-day a political campaign of unusual importance. The political contest for the governorship of the State will be decided by a majority of about 20,000 votes. The Democratic party has a majority of 20,000 votes. The Democratic party has a majority of 20,000 votes. The Democratic party has a majority of

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 23.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$30,000	Reg. 6s, '81..	117½	200	Erie..........b3	59
25,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67..............	117½	1000	do..........	59
200	Western Union...	89⅝	1100	Lake Shore......	92¾
200	do.......b3.	89½	400	do..........	92⅝
1600	do..........	89½	100	Union Pacific..b3.	26⅞
100	do..........	89⅝	100	North-western...	64½
700	do..........	89½	300	Rock Island......	108½
100	Am. Express.....	62⅞	500	do..........	108⅜
100	Pacific Mail....s3.	43¼	100	do.......b3.	108½
200	do..........	43½	200	do..........	108¼
10	do..........	43	100	do.......b3.	108¼
200	do.......b3.	43¼	200	do.......b3.	108½
1000	do..........	43⅛	100	do..........	108½
400	do.......b3.	43⅛	200	do..........	108⅜
800	do.......s3.	43	100	do.......s3.	108⅜
400	do..........	43	100	St. Paul..........	50¾
100	do.......b3.	43	100	St. Paul Pf.......	70½
100	do.......s3.	42⅞	100	Tol. & Wab....b2.	69⅛
600	do..........	42⅞	200	Ohio & Miss......	39⅜
500	do.......s3.	42¾	600	do..........	39¼
300	do..........	42¾	200	C., C. & I. C......	30⅝
			100	do..........	30⅞

MONDAY, Aug. 25—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 23, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,682,200
Decrease in Specie	2,499,900
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,007,700
Decrease in Deposits	7,166,000
Decrease in Circulation	8,300

	Aug. 24, '72.	Aug. 16, '73.	Aug. 23, '73.
National Capital	$71,783,500	$70,985,000	$70,985,000
Local Capital	15,532,200	17,157,500	17,157,500
Total	$87,315,700	$88,142,500	$88,142,500
Loans	292,498,600	292,294,300	289,931,800
Gold & Gold Notes	18,207,200	27,644,100	25,114,200
Other Legal Tend'rs	39,869,000	47,540,100	45,532,400
Deposits	225,449,300	234,857,300	227,691,300
Circulation	27,371,700	27,131,700	27,214,400
In Sub-Treasury	58,416,014	76,472,800	81,950,420

We subjoin the relative strength of the Bank Statement in respect to Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation:

	Aug. 16, '73.	Aug. 23, '73.	Aug. 24, '72.
Deposits	$234,857,300	$227,691,300	$225,449,300
Circulation	27,131,700	27,214,400	27,371,700
Total	$261,989,000	$254,905,700	$252,821,000
Required 25 ₱ cent	65,497,250	63,726,425	63,205,250
Actual basis	75,184,200	70,676,600	69,076,200
Excess	$9,686,950	$6,950,175	$5,870,950
Rate of money	4@5 ₱ ct.	4@5 ₱ ct.	5@6 ₱ ct.

On the Bank return, as made public on Saturday afternoon, the averages were all down below the figures of the preceding weekly exhibit. The Gold Notes show a reduction of $2,499,900, due mainly to the Customs drain into the Treasury Office, which amounted to $2,853,984. The Government Gold sale, on Thursday, of $1,500,000 served to partially offset this demand. The Greenbacks are $2,007,700 less than on last Monday, the loss resulting, in some slight measure, from the legal-tender payments for the Government Gold marketed on Thursday, but, according to Street surmises, more directly owing to speculative manipulations of the available supply of lawful money. The limited outflow of Currency to the interior, thus far, has been wholly of national bank notes, and without effect on the Greenback reserve of the Banks. The Deposit item indicates a falling off of $7,166,000. There has been a contraction of $2,682,200 in the Loan and Discount averages. A trifling curtailment of circulation is also noted. The present excess of Gold Notes and Greenbacks over the required 25 ₱ cent. to Deposits and Circulation is $6,950,175, comparing with $5,870,950 this time last year.

Money has been more active during the week. The increase of demand has been mainly from speculative sources, for use in connection with the enlarged dealings at both the Stock Exchange and the Gold Board. Call loans were up to 6, with exceptions at 7 ₱ cent.; but at the close were back again to 4@5 ₱ cent., in the face of the less satisfactory Bank exhibit. On Gold loans the carrying rates were higher, in several instances—on Saturday as high as 6 ₱ cent.—but the fluctuations were wide and frequent. On time loans, for speculative purposes, lenders were rather more exacting, and 30 to 60 day advances were quoted more generally toward the close at 7 than at 6 ₱ cent., with rates on credits for three to four months placed at 7 ₱ cent., gold, to 9 ₱ cent. In the discount line there were no notable alterations, though more animation was reported. The very best grades of short date commercial paper found buyers at 6@7 ₱ cent.; and prime to really good names were current at 7@8½ ₱ cent. per annum.

Trade reports are nearly all of livelier movements in Imported Goods, as well in Domestic Produce, and the Fall season's prospects are generally deemed quite encouraging. From the Dry Goods interest an increased volume of business is reported in Domestic Cottons and Woolens at firm and, in some instances, higher prices, while imported fabrics are also in more request, though purchases are made with more than usual reserve, and mostly to provide for immediate wants and to complete assortments. Groceries are advancing in value on reduced offerings of stock and a very good demand, Coffee exhibiting remarkable buoyancy, with scant supplies available. The Metal business is at the moment tame. Wool is actively sought after, chiefly on manufacturing account, but holders are claiming advanced figures, which operate against free transactions. Cotton is stronger and more confidently dealt in. The Breadstuff movement continues quite vigorous, especially for export, though seriously impeded by the backwardness of Produce receipts by canal, and the difficulty of providing prompt freight accommodation.

Gold was worked up about 1 ₱ cent. by the clique operators, who, however, seemed to relax a little in their efforts toward the close, and, notwithstanding the reported loss of bank strength, the final business was at a decline of three-eighths of 1 ₱ cent. from the highest figures of the week, or at 118⅞, as against 115⅝ on the previous Saturday. The foreign Exchanges were unusually depressed, the offerings of prime bills largely exceeding the very meagre requirements of the market. Bankers' sixty day sterling bills closed nominally at 107½@107¾, and sight drafts at 108¼@108½. Government marketed $1,500,000 of Gold on Thursday, the bids for which reached an aggregate of nearly ten millions, a considerable proportion of the proposals having been much under the current Board price, and obviously made for effect. The Stock Exchange witnessed a more spirited speculation on the Railway and Miscellaneous Share list. A temporary break was made in values, chiefly through the agency of sensational reports relative to the health of Commodore Vanderbilt, which were speedily disposed of as inventions. The rally was prompt and marked, and the subsequent course of the market was indicative of strength and buoyancy up to the appearance of the Bank Statement, which, from its adverse features, encouraged the *bears* to renew their attack on ruling prices. At the adjournment of the Exchange, on Saturday, the speculation was off from the best figures of the day. The Public Funds were in very light supply, and though without activity, left off firmly. State Bonds were quiet. Railway Mortgages in moderate request.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $3,082,843, against $9,162,526 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,258,190, against $3,906,951 same time in 1872. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $311,648, against $374,190 same time in 1872. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, for the week, were $2,853,984.

The Customs receipts in Gold, deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$11,037,490	January	$16,019,011
February	13,112,139	February	4,760,206
March	12,237,366	March	1,018,101
April	10,063,200	April	4,272,796
May	9,321,801	May	6,798,793
June	7,915,012	June	4,575,185
July	10,439,462	July	9,931,337
Aug. 2	762,660	Aug. 2	836,000
Aug. 9	2,887,900	Aug. 9	1,496,700
Aug. 16	3,486,000	Aug. 16	360,381
Aug. 23	2,853,984	Aug. 23	286,153
Total, 1873	$84,397,044	Total, 1873	$51,254,763
Total, 1872	99,972,277	Total, 1872	56,574,029

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Aug. 24, '72.
American Gold	115¼@116¼@115⅞	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	118½@118¾	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	119⅛@119¼	114⅞
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	114½@114¾	112¼
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	100@99⅝@99¾	101½
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	82@81½	88¼
New-York Central	104½@105@103⅞@104¾@104¼	97⅝
Rock Island	110⅛@108⅞@109½@108⅜	109⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅞@38@40@39¼	42⅞
St. Paul Common	51½@52⅛@50¾	54½
St. Paul Preferred	71@71⅜@70¾	75½
Toledo and Wabash	70¾@68⅛@70@69⅛	75¼
Union Pacific	26½@27½@26¾	35⅜
Erie	59⅞@58⅝@59½@58⅞	46¼
Western Telegraph	91@87⅞@90⅞@89½	71⅞
Pacific Mail	39½@41⅞@39⅞@43⅛@42¾	73¾
Lake Shore	93¾@92¼@93½@92⅝	89⅜
Harlem	131⅝@130¼@131⅞@130⅞	115½
North-west Common	65⅞@64½@65⅛@64½	73⅜
Missouri Pacific	47½	....
Atlantic and Pacific	27¾@26¾@28⅜@28	....

The Treasury receipts from internal revenue sources thus far in August have been $6,803,841, and since July 1, $15,624,858.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, now completed and in regular operation between Atlantic tide-water at Richmond and the unfailing navigation of the Western rivers at Huntington, is now carrying passengers and freights with great promptness, and on favorable terms, between the coast cities and the chief trade centres at the West. Freights can be shipped via the "Clyde" Line of steamers from Boston, Providence, and Philadelphi; via the "Old Dominion" Line of steamers from New-York, and via the "Chesapeake and Ohio Packets" from Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, &c. Passengers can also take this route to or from the West, either by steamer or all rail connections, (the accommodations being superior,) and enjoy the wonderful scenery of the Alleghanies, the **Medicinal Springs and Mineral Attractions** of Virginia and West Virginia.

To enable the Company to perfect more rapidly its Equipment, Terminal facilities, and Deep-water connections with European Steam-ship Lines, and to accommodate the heavy **Coal and Mineral Traffic** connected with the growing **Iron and Miscellaneous Local and Through Business** now pressing upon the Line, we are selling, on behalf of the Company, a limited amount of their **SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS**, secured by mortgage liens on the whole valuable property at 90 and accrued interest; $1,000 each, either coupon or registered, payable in gold coin, in New-York City, principal and interest; interest Jan. 1 and July 1.

We also have a small amount of the **OLD SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO**; the price of these is 88½ and accrued interest. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, interest payable May and November.

Underlying, as both classes do, a property that has cost nearly $38,000,000, and which is constantly increasing in value, we can recommend them with entire confidence. The small remaining balance will soon be absorbed.

We also continue to deal in **Government, and Central Pacific, and Western Pacific Bonds**, execute orders at the Stock Exchange for investment Stocks and Bonds, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and conduct a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

Notice to Investors.

The attention of the investing public is called to the limited remainder of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN. The unsold balance will be soon absorbed by current sales, after which the Company has resolved to issue only six per cent. bonds.

There are now between 500 and 600 miles of the road in regular operation, with a growing traffic; surveys and construction are progressing satisfactorily; the survey prosecuted the present season, in connection with the Stanley military expedition, has resulted in the location of an excellent line through Western Dakota and Eastern Montana, and the company has advertised for proposals for grading and bridging the Yellowstone Division, extending 205 miles from Bismarck, at the crossing of the Missouri River to the crossing of the Yellowstone, in Montana. The Company's lands (amounting to more than 20,000 acres per mile of road) are selling to settlers at an average price of nearly $6 per acre, and the proceeds of land sales constitute a Sinking Fund for the repurchase and cancellation of first mortgage bonds.

The Company's seven and three-tenths per cent. gold bonds, the last of which are now offered, yield nearly eight and one-half per cent. per annum at the present price of gold.

All marketable securities are received in exchange at current rates, and full information furnished on inquiry.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall st., New-York.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD.—The Bondholders' Protective Committee request a meeting of the bondholders at the office of Hassler & Co., No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, Aug. 26, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee. Those not able to attend should authorize some one to represent them.
CHARLES W. HASSLER, Chairman.

☞ BURLINGTON CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, (MILWAUKEE DIVISION,) COUPON AND REGISTERED.
We recommend these bonds as an undoubted security, and equal to any now offered. At present price they yield more than NINE PER CENT. For sale by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¾c.; Low Middling, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 240 bales; gross receipts, 240 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,229 bales; sales, 50 bales; last evening, 100 bales; stock, 12,370 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 23.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 199 bales; gross, 253 bales; exports, coastwise, 392 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,329 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 23.—Cotton quiet; Texas Ordinary, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 85 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 7,050 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 23.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 76 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 7,097 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 23.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 19c.; receipts, 132 bales; shipments, 472 bales; stock, 4,998 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 23.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Middling, 17½c.; receipts, 92 bales; sales, 84 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Cotton bare; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 119 bales; stock, 951 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Held by Daniels, J.—14, Collins vs. Bloodgood et al.; 38, The People and Levy et al. vs. Greene; 39, Same vs. Same; 62, Weber vs. Weber; 67, In the matter &c., Aaronson, deceased; 80, Goepp, administrator, vs. Dumoulin; 96, Lincoln vs. Lincoln; 97, Farnham vs. Hamilton; 99, Knight vs. Cunnington et al.; 100, Snow vs. Snow; 126, Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Wm. S. Wright & Co.; 128, In the matter of the petition of Mary Beck to vacate, &c.; 129, Charles W. Bartlett vs. Alex. McNeil; 131, Wm. H. Jackson et al. vs. Thomas Richardson; 132, Duke vs. Salmes et al.; 133, The People, &c., Floyd et al. vs. Green, &c.; 134, The People, &c., Gesana vs. Green, &c.; 135, Tyng vs. Bliven; 136, Slater vs. Bowe; 137, Kelsey et al. vs. Hegeman, &c.; 138, Young et al. vs. Young, &c., et al.; 139, Cheney vs. Grey; 141, Harris vs. Jacobs et al.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	11	Resin, bbls	3,656
Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Tar, bbls	20
Copper, bbls	16	Spirits Turp., bbls	221
Copper, bars	193	Leather, sides	3,373
Cotton, bales	399	Tallow, pkgs	6
Beans, bbls	178	Grease, pkgs	4
Eggs, bbls	1,307	Pea-nuts, bushels	120
Flour, bbls	7,846	Pea-nuts, bags	701
Meal, bbls	1,000	Starch, pkgs	100
Wheat, bushels	74,210	Beef, pkgs	50
Corn, bushels	243,568	Pork, pkgs	326
Oats, bushels	21,650	Cut-meats, pkgs	79
Rye, bushels	8,288	Lard, tcs	970
Peas, bushels	384	Butter, pkgs	5,755
Grass-seed, bags	424	Cheese, pkgs	12,257
Flax-seed, bags	376	Tobacco, hhds	195
Hemp, bales	9	Tobacco, pkgs	95
Hides, No.	308	Wool, bales	175
Hides, bdls	33	Whisky, bbls	389

ASHES—Pots are firm at $8 25 ₱ 100 lbs., on a fair inquiry. Pearls neglected and nominal.

BEES-WAX—Has been quoted steady on a better demand, within the range of from 32½c.@35c. for Yellow ₱ lb.

BRICKS—The demand has been fair, in good part for stock from yard, at generally steady rates. Jersey quoted at from $6 50@$7, afloat, and $8 50@$9, delivered; North River, $7@$7 50, afloat, and $9@$9 50, delivered; Haverstraw, $8@$9, afloat, and $10@$11, delivered; Pale, $4 50@$8, afloat, and $6 50@$7, delivered; Croton, $14@$17, afloat, and $17@$20, delivered; Philadelphia, $20@$30, afloat.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been quite active, and prices of seasonable goods have shown firmness. The demand has been mainly to provide for current wants. Fine goods are sold well up to production, which is largely on orders. The less desirable styles are meeting with a market less promptly, and are somewhat irregular as to value.

BARK—Has been slow of sale at unaltered rates.

CANDLES—Have been selling slowly at old figures, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 19c.; Paraffine, 32c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 39c.@40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COCOA—Has been inactive at unchanged prices. Caracas quoted at from 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo at 30c.@35c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; Trinidad, 12c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Held with increased firmness, but unactive. Prices of Rio quoted up ¼c. ₱ lb. No transactions reported.

COTTON—A moderate business has been reported for early delivery, on a steady basis as to values. Sales, 2,255 bales, including 1,089 bales to shippers, 353 bales to spinners, and 813 bales to speculators. There has been a fair movement noted for forward delivery, at rather easier rates for most months. Sales since our last of 9,460 bales, of which 1,700 bales were last evening, and 7,700 bales to-day, with 900 bales more at the calls, closing with August contracts quoted at 19 21-32c.; September, 18⅛c.; October, 17 25-32c.; November, 17 13-32c.; December, 17⅜c., ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 399 bales, including 124 bales from New-Orleans and 275 bales by rail....The week's exports hence were 7,572 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Low Middling	19	19	19¼	19¼
Middling	20	20	20¼	20¼
Good Middling	21⅞	21⅞	22⅛	22⅛

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—In Drugs and Dyes there has been a livelier jobbing trade noted at steadier prices. Dye-woods have been generally inactive at about former figures.

FERTILIZERS—A good inquiry has been noted for supplies, on a firm basis as to values.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet since our last, but without material change as to values. Superfine brands and shipping extras have been in very scant stock, and held rather above the views of buyers. Trade and family extras generally in fair supply, but not offered with much urgency. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,400 bbls., including No. 2 at $3 25@$4 25, chiefly at $3 75@$4 15; inferior to fancy superfine State and Western, at $5@$5 65, chiefly at $5 40@$5 60; inferior to good Extra State, $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 55@$6 70; good to fancy do., $6 70@$7 40, chiefly at $6 90@$7 25; very poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $6 10@$6 75; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 25@$6 75 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at about former quotations. Included in the sales were 2,500 bbls. Extra State, to arrive, at $6 55 ₱ bbl.... Southern Flour quiet and steady; sales, 550 bbls.... Rye Flour strong; better grades scarce and wanted; sales, 280 bbls. at former figures....Of Corn-meal, 625 bbls. sold at $3 40 for Prize Medal and Golden Ear, free on board; $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 10@$3 25 for Yellow Western; market steady.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted up 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel for early delivery, on a very limited offering of stock, checking business, particularly for export, though a good inquiry has been noted. Winter also in light supply and wanted. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,500 bushels at $1 55 for No. 2 Duluth Spring, $1 53 for fair No. 2 Milwaukee do., $1 51@$1 53 for fair ordinary to choice No. 2 North-west Spring, $1 50 for No. 2 Chicago do., $1 50 for Iowa Spring, $1 45@$1 46 for No. 3 Spring, $1 40 for inferior do., and $1 60@$1 64 for Red and Amber Western. For forward delivery the demand has been quite active at firm prices. Offerings of Spring mostly for October. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive, September shipments, on private terms; 25,000 bushels do., last half of September, reported at $1 46½; 25,000 bushels No. 1 and 25,000 bushels No. 2 Duluth Spring, October arrivals, on private terms, with No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, October options, quoted at $1 44@$1 45. Also, 8,000 bushels Amber Western, (Winter,) first half of September delivery, at $1 64....Corn has been quite active, opening 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel higher, but closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 167,000 bushels at 59c.@60c. for fair to prime sail Mixed Western; 61c.@63c. for choice to fancy do., chiefly car stock; 56c.@58½c. for steamer grades Mixed Western; 52c.@56c. for heated and inferior; 56c.@57c. for kiln-dried; 62c.@63c. for Yellow Western....Rye in active request, chiefly for export, and stronger in price; sales, 8,500 bushels State at 94c., and 34,000 bushels Western, September arrivals, at 95c....Barley unchanged....Of Barley-malt, 1,500 bushels two-rowed State sold at $1 20....Oats opened higher and closed about as yesterday, on a fairly active business; sales, 74,000 bushels at 41c.@42c. for Mixed Western, closing at 41c. for average samples; 46c.@52c. for poor to choice White do., and 40c.@41c. for Black do. ....Feed unaltered....The week's exports hence for European ports embraced 15,844 bbls. Flour, 486,406 bushels Wheat, 228,578 bushels Corn.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been steady, but quiet. Bags quoted at 14½c.@15c.; Bagging, 10c.@10½c.; Domestic Cloth at 13¾c.@14c., for prompt delivery. Sales have been reported, here, of 250 rolls Domestic Cloth at 14c., and at Boston, 500 rolls do. at 13½c.

HAY AND STRAW—New Hay and Straw are in better supply and meeting with more favor among buyers, the quality of the offerings being much more satisfactory. Prices show no material alterations. Old stock has attracted rather less attention. We quote: Prime Bale Hay, $27@29; good do., $23@$26; fair do., $20@$22; good shipping, $18@$20; common shipping, $14@$15; Long Rye Straw, $15@$16; Short Rye Straw, $13@$14; Oat Straw, $13@$14 ₱ ton. The week's receipts have been reported at 30,500 bales.

HARDWARE—Has been in better request on a rather steadier basis as to prices.

HIDES—Have been moderately sought after at generally unchanged prices. The week's receipts have been 67,174 Hides; sales, 21,500 Hides, and 80 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co.: 200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., at 27c., gold, selected; 1,300 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 11@12 lbs.; 1,000 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 22½ lbs.; 2,600 Dry Bogota, 20@22 lbs., on private terms; 600 Dry Central America, 19@22 lbs., at 22½c., gold, as they run; 1,500 Matamoras, 22@24 lbs., at 22c.@22½c., gold, as they run; 1,100 Dry Mexican, 23 lbs., at 23½c.; 800 Dry San Antonio, 23 lbs., at 22c.; 5,200 Dry Texas, (part to arrive,) 22@23 lbs., at 21½c.@22c., currency; 200 Dry-salted Matamoras, 30 lbs., on private terms; 700 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Kips, 24 lbs., at 15c., gold, selected; 3,500 Wet-salted Texas, 40@60 lbs., at 12½c.@13c.; 1,300 Wet-salted New-Orleans, 66@70 lbs., at 12½c.; 800 Wet-salted Western Steers, 70 lbs., at 12½c.; 700 Wet-salted City Steers, 70@75 lbs., at 11¾c., currency; 80 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20@21 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand is 226,900 Hides and 885 bales (same time last year 304,000 Hides and 1,986 bales.)

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been steady and in request on the basis of $2 15@$2 20 for Eastern ₱ thousand....Lime has been selling moderately at unchanged rates, including common Rockland at $1 10, and Lump at $1 60 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement, $5 50@$6; Roman, $4 50@$4 90; Rosendale, $1 75, ₱ bbl.; Nova Scotia Plaster Paris, $3 50@$5 25....Lumber has been moderately active at about former figures, with Eastern Spruce quoted at $16@$18 for cargoes, and $18 50@$20 50 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $36@$38; White Pine Boards, $25@$31; Spruce Boards and Planks, $30@$32; Clear Pine, $65@$75; Oak and Ash, $50@$60; Black Walnut, $100@$130; Shingles within the range of $2@$6.

LEATHER—The better qualities of stock have been selling to a fair extent at unchanged prices. Some 10,000 sides have been purchased for shipment to England and Germany. Other grades have been rather quiet, with the advantage as to values in favor of the buyers. Hemlock Sole, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, quoted at 27½c.@29c.; Middle, 28c.@30c.; Light, 27½c.@28½c.; California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Light, 26½c.@27c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@26c.; poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 17c.@20c.; Rough, 32c.@35c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@36c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c., ₱ lb.

METALS—In Pig-iron, Crude has been very dull, with prices unsettled and about nominal. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $44; Glengarnock, $44@$45; No. 1 American Pig at $44@$45; No. 2 do. at $38@$42; English rails at $64@$65, gold; American rails, at works, $74@$78; Old Rails, $46@$47; Wrought Scrap, $40@$45, from dock and yards....Pig-lead has been quiet and weak, with foreign quoted at 6½c., gold, for ordinary....Spelter has been inactive at 7½c.@7⅝c., gold. Pig-tin has been very dull, with Straits quoted at 31¼c.@31½c., with English at 28¼c., and Banca at 34¾c., gold....Tin-plates have been quite dull, selling slowly; sales have been reported of 500 boxes Coke Plates at $8 75, gold; Charcoal Plates quoted at $10 75@$11 12½; Charcoal Terne, $9 62½@$10 25; Coke, $8 50@$8 87½; Coke Terne, $7 50@$8 37½, gold, ₱ box....Zinc unchanged....Ingot Copper has been ruling weak; sales have been made of 100,000 lbs. at 27c.

MOLASSES—Dull at old figures.

NAILS—Sell in a jobbing way at previous rates. Wholesale purchases can be made on rather more favorable terms for buyers.

NAVAL STORES—Inactive throughout, with Strained Resin quoted at $3 10, and Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@43½c.

OIL-CAKE—Has been more sought after at stronger prices. Western bag quoted at $40, currency, ₱ ton. The week's exports hence have been 50 tons and 5,269 bags.

PETROLEUM—A livelier business has been reported in Crude, in bulk, at firm prices; sales, 10,000 bbls., September and October options, at 6½c....Refined held more confidently, but quiet, with August options quoted here at 16¾c.@17c., and at Philadelphia at 16c.@16¼c. No important dealings....Case-oil and Naphtha as before.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull, but quoted about steady; 150 bbls. new Western Mess sold in lots at $18 12½@$18 25. Other kinds, as before. Nothing really new in future deliveries....Dressed Hogs a shade cheaper and less active; City, 6⅝c.@7⅛c....Cutmeats quiet at former figures; sales, 25 boxes, 12 lbs., at 10c.; 300 Pickled Shoulders, at 9¼c.; 500 Fresh do., at 7c.; 500 Fresh Hams, at 12c....Bacon more active and firmer; sales, 100 boxes Long Clear at 9c., and 1,000 boxes Long and Short Clear, December options, at 7¾c....Lard has been in fair demand at about previous quotations, with sales reported of 500 tcs. fair to good Western Steam at 8⅜c.@8½c.; 100 tcs. very good new do. at 8⅜c.; 250 tcs. City at 8⅜c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 at 8c.@8⅛c.; and 300 tcs. Refined at 8¾c. And for forward delivery, 500 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 8⅝c.; 250 tcs. do., last half of September, at 8 11-16c.; and 500 tcs. Kettle, November option, on private terms....Beef, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, essentially as last quoted....The week's exports hence for European ports included 181 pkgs. Pork, 755 pkgs. Lard, 37,891 bxs. Cheese, and 742 pkgs. Butter.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed sold to the extent of 1,600 bags, by the Bengal, at $2 37½, gold, 90 days credit; market about steady. Clover in light supply and wanted. Timothy attracting less attention, and favoring buyers. Clover quoted at from 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb., for fair ordinary to choice; new crop Rough Flax quoted at $2 10; Timothy at $4@$4 25, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 37½@$2 40, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been in limited supply and active request at advancing prices. Sales, 21,000 lbs. Central American, 8,000 lbs. Sisal, and 10,000 lbs. Para, part to arrive, on private terms. Receipts 165 bales from Aspinwall, 21 bales from Progreso, 53 bdls. from Para, and 21 bales Texas, &c. Goat dull at old prices. Sales, 20 bales Mexican. Receipts have been 68 bales from Buenos Ayres, 170 bales from Aspinwall, 185 bales from Curacoa, and 234 bales Mexican via New-Orleans and Brazos.

SUGARS—Quoted firm, as in our last, but quiet; sales 406 hhds. prime refining Cuba at 8½c., and 76 hhds. Porto Rico, to the trade, at 9⅜c. Refined unchanged.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 135,000 lbs. at 8⅜c.@8½c. for good to prime; market firm. Of Stearine, 15 hhds. choice City were reported sold at 8¾c. And of White Grease, 120 pkgs. at 7⅝c. ₱ lb. The week's exports hence of Tallow reached 1,618 pkgs.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 ₱ gallon; sales, 275 bbls. Of Alcohol, 50 bbls. were reported sold, to arrive, at $1 89.

WOOL—Business has been checked by the less urgent offerings of stock, and the generally more confident views of holders of domestic product, especially of the better grades. The demand has been quite active, mainly on manufacturing account, but the bids have not been advanced to correspond with the claims of sellers, who insist on full asking prices. Of Domestic Fleece, equal to about 164,000 lbs. have been sold, mainly at 50c.@52½c. for X to XX Ohio. Some 20,000 lbs. unmerchantable, and of Lambs, 70 bags were placed on private terms. Of Washed stock 17,000 lbs. were sold, part at 51c.@54c., and of Unwashed, 18,500 lbs., part at 34c. Georgia was in some request; 6,000 lbs. changed hands at 35½c. Combing Wool attracted a very fair share of attention; 71,000 lbs. were disposed of at from 52c.@59c. Domestic Pulled was rather quiet; 79 bags and 34,000 lbs. were marketed, in lots, at from 40c.@45c. California exhibited considerable activity; about 210 bales and 45,000 lbs. Spring clip sold at from 23c.@35c.; 170 bales Fall, part at 20c.@22c., and 50,000 lbs. Mixed on private terms. Texas was moderately sought after; 206 bales and 13,800 lbs. were reported sold at 21c.@37½c. Foreign Wool moved rather slowly; 100 bales and 28,000 lbs. Cape changed hands at 33½c.@36½c.; 10,000 lbs. Montevideo on private terms; 12 bags Mixed at 45c., and 2,000 lbs. Mestiza Pulled at 67c. Of Sheep Skins, 92 bales were sold on private terms.

FREIGHTS—The main call has been for accommodation for Grain, on berth and charter, on a very strong market, with room and tonnage in limited supply. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were in fair demand, and held with more confidence. Otherwise, there was not much animation in the market....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, included by sail, 75 hhds. Tallow, on private terms, and by steam 24,000 bushels Grain, shipments of Sept. 13, at 13d.@13¼d., ₱ bushel; 850 boxes Cheese at 70s.; 170 boxes Bacon at 50s.; also 6,000 Staves, 25 tcs. Beef, 200 pkgs. Butter, and 500 pkgs. Bark on private terms....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 4s. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, via Southampton, 2,000 boxes Cheese at 85s.... For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 1,200 boxes Cheese at 70s....For Cork and orders, an American brig, 339 tons, hence, with about 2,000 qrs. Grain at 10s., privileges confined to the United Kingdom; a Norwegian bark, 413 tons, (to arrive from Halifax,) hence, with about 3,300 qrs. Grain, at 9s. 9d.; another, 475 tons, (to arrive from the United Kingdom,) hence, with about 3,400 qrs. do., at 9s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 331 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 2,000 qrs. do., at 9s. 3d. and £10 gratuity,—west coast of Ireland excluded; a Norwegian bark, 392 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 2,600 qrs. do., at 9s. 6d.; another, 433 tons, (to arrive several weeks hence,) with about 3,000 qrs. do., at 9s.; an Italian bark, about 475 tons, hence, with 3,100 qrs. do., reported at 10s. Also four ships, 1,572, 1,208, 1,103, and 465 tons, with Wheat reported from San Francisco, on the basis of 85s.@90s.... For a Continental port direct, a German bark, 440 tons, to arrive, hence with about 3,000 quarters Grain, reported at 9s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For the Continent, a German bark, 620 tons, to arrive, hence with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. for Refined, and 7s. 6d. for Crude, with option of the Baltic at 8s. 3d. for Refined. ....For Bremen, by steam, 15,800 bushels Rye, and 1,000 bushels Corn at 13d. ₱ bushel; 325 bbls. Dried Apples at 6s. ₱ bbl.; 200 tcs. Lard at 40s.; 475 bbls. Resin at 5s.; 210 pkgs. Tobacco at 45s., and 27s. 6d. for hhds. and cases, and 50 pkgs. merchandise at full market rates....For Antwerp, an American ship, 1,282 tons, hence with about 8,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 6s. 9d.@6s. 10½d., according to lay days; a Norwegian bark, 600 tons, hence with about 4,500 bbls. Petroleum at 7s., option of Hamburg, and an American bark, 786 tons, to arrive from Boston, on private terms, to be placed on the berth for general cargo. For Stettin or Danzig, a Norwegian bark, 392 tons, hence with about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 9s. ₱ bbl....For Venice or Trieste, an Italian brig, 192 tons, now at Boston, hence with about 6,000 cases Petroleum at 45c. and £10 gratuity....For St. Martin's, a Dutch brig, 203 tons, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at 80c. ₱ bbl....For Philadelphia, an American brig, with fruit from Sicily, reported at $3,600....For New-York, a bark, 261 tons, with sugar, from Cienfuegos, at $8 25, and a British ship, 1,061 tons, with Coal, from Sydney, C. B., at $4.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Flour steady. Wheat excited, and prices higher but irregular, closing at a cent off the best prices of the day; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 23@$1 24½; No. 2 do. closed at $1 19¼, cash or seller August; $1 12½ seller September; $1 08½ seller all the year; No. 3 do., $1 10½; Rejected, 95c.@96c. Corn firm and in fair demand at 39⅝c.@39¾c. for Mixed, cash or seller August; 39⅞c.@40c. seller September; 40⅞c.@41c. seller October; Rejected, 36½c.@37c.; High Mixed, 39¾c.@40c. Oats advanced and in fair demand at 27½c. for No. 2, cash; 26¾c. seller September; Rejected, 23½c.@24c. Rye steady at 65c. for No. 2. Barley excited, and prices higher but irregular and unsettled; No. 2 Fall opened at $1 16, sold up to $1 50, and closed at $1 30 bid, cash; seller September strong at $1 17, bid; No. 3 Spring, 90c., spot. Provisions steady. Pork sold at $16 12½@$16 25, spot; $15 85@$15 90 seller September. Lard steady at 7⅞c.@8c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Freights firm and scarce; Corn to Buffalo, 6½c.; Wheat, 7c.; Corn to Oswego, 13½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 488,000 bushels Wheat, 347,000 bushels Corn, 83,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, and 6,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 95,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, and 1,600 bushels Barley.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Wool market continues quite firm and buoyant, but without any advance in prices, although the tendency is upward, especially for choice and fine Fleeces. The sales to manufacturers and others have been large, and if receivers had been willing to accept current rates for all the Fleece Wool in their possession they could have disposed of almost every desirable lot. Large sales of California Wool have been made the past week, reaching some 800,000 lbs. The highest figure for choice lots of Northern is 35c. ₱ lb., and the article continues to be taken about as fast as received. Almost the entire clip of the West has now passed into the hands of dealers and manufacturers. Sales have been made of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleece, medium, treble extra, and above, at 48c.@53c.; Michigan, 46c.@48c.; Western and Wisconsin, 40c.@47½c.; Combing and Delaine, 50c.@58c.; Unwashed, 26c.@35c.; Tub, 49c.@52½c.; Scoured, 65c.@73½c.; Super and Pulled, 53½c.@56c.; California Spring, 22½c.@35c., and Shearlings, 27c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—7,600 bbls. Flour, 3,200 bushels Wheat, 168,000 bushels Corn, 42,687 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—38,153 bushels Wheat, 358,495 bushels Corn, 61,094 bushels Oats. Rail Exports—5,400 bushels Wheat, 54,920 bushels Corn, 42,722 bushels Oats. Canal Freights weaker; Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber Winter, $7 50@$8 50; White Winter, $9@$9 25. Wheat in light demand; no sales made public; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 48; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 38; Chicago No. 2, $1 36; White Michigan, $1 70@$1 75. Corn firm; sales of 40,000 bushels prime No. 2 at 48c.; 24,000 bushels rejected, 40c.@45c. Oats quiet; sales of 15,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 36½c. Barley-malt scarce; prime Winter Western, $1 20@$1 25; prime Canadian, $1 25. Provisions—Mess Pork dull; Short-cut Pork, $17@$17 50. Hams, 13c. ₱ lb.; sacked, 13c.; Breakfast Bacon, 9½c.@10½c. Dried Beef, $16@$17. Beef Tongues, $6 ₱ dozen. Lard, 8¼c.@8½c., in tierces; 9¼c.@9½c., in kegs.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged; only an order trade. Wheat quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 3 Red at $1 30; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 45. Corn firmer at 36c.@38c. on track; 39½c.@40c. in warehouse; 40c. seller August; 41c. seller September; 42c.@42¾c. seller October. Oats dull and unchanged at 29c.@29¼c. for No. 2, cash; 29c. seller August. Barley held above buyers' views. Rye—None offering. Whisky held at 96c.; no sales. Pork quiet at $16 75. Bacon dull; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard quiet at 7½c. for Summer. Live Hogs steady at $4 35@$4 60. Cattle steady at $3@$4 75 for Wintered Texans; $2@$4 for native Cows and Heifers; $3 75@$4 50 for medium to fair Beeves; $4 75@$5 25 for good to prime do. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, and 1,300 Hogs.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm; 1c. higher; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 46; Amber Michigan, spot and seller August, $1 44; seller September, $1 42½; No. 1 Red, $1 45½; No. 2 do., spot or August, $1 43½; September, $1 42; Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 43¼@$1 43½; No. 3 Red, $1 40½; Rejected, $1 16; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 52@$1 53. Corn firm and in fair demand at 45c. for High Mixed; 44¼c.@44¾c. for Low Mixed; 50c. for White; 43¼c. for no grade. Oats steady at 34c. for No. 1; 31c. for No. 2; 28c. for rejected. Freights firmer and higher; to Buffalo, 4c.@4¾c.; to Oswego, 8c.@9c.; to Kingston, 8¾c.@9½c.; to Ogdensburg, 9c.@10c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, and 13,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bushels Wheat, and 11,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Flour in good demand; sales of 2,600 bbls at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of 1,200 bushels Old No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 53; two cars do. at $1 52; 4,000 bushels New Amber Michigan at $1 53. Corn dull; sales of 2,000 bushels at 52c.@54c. Corn-meal—$1 15 for Bolted, $1 10 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Millfeed lower; Shorts, $16@$17; Shipstuffs, $17@$18; Middlings, $18@$20, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts—1,389,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments—1,500 bbls. of Flour, 1,352,000 feet of Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23.—Flour steady; sales of Family Extra at $5 75; A No. 1, $6 75@$7; Fancy, $7 75. Wheat steady; receipts moderate; sales at $1 20@$1 40. Corn steady; White offered at 58c. for sacked and delivered. Oats steady at 40c.@42c. for sacked. Rye in demand at 65c.@70c on arrival; receipts light. Barley nominal. Pork easy at $16 50@$16 75. Bacon steady at 9¼c. for Shoulders; 10¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11c. for Clear Sides, packed. Bulk Meats easier at 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Shoulders; Clear Rib Sides offered at 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9½d. loose; ⅛c. higher for packed. Hams steady at 13c.@13½c. for plain. Lard quiet at 8¾c.@9¼c. for tierce; 9¾c.@10c. for keg. Whisky firm at 96c.@97c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—Flour unchanged, quiet, and steady. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn scarce for Southern; White Southern, 70c.@72c.; Yellow do., nominal; Mixed Western firm and in good demand at 58½c.@59c. Oats firm; Southern, 47c.@48c.; Western Mixed, 44c.@45c.; do. White, nominal. Rye steady at 85c.@95c. Mess Pork—Demand active; prices advanced to $18@$18 25. Bulk Meats—More offering; Shoulders, 9c.@9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c. in round lots. Bacon less active, but prices unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 15c.@16½c. Lard nominal. Western Butter steady and unchanged. Whisky—Market nearly bare, nominally $1. Hay unchanged.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,434 head; market fairly active, prices steady and for the best grades a shade higher; choice Native Steers sold at $5 50@$5 80; Corn-fed Texans, $3 60@$4 50; through do., $1 80@$2 75. Shipments, 2,429 head. Hogs—Receipts, 5,549 head; market active and firm for good smooth grades; quiet and unchanged for others; extreme range $4 25@$4 85 for Common to extra; most sales at $4 40@$4 80 for good to choice. Shipments, 9,989 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—Flour firm and scarce; Family, $8 50@$10 25. Corn easier; Mixed, 65c.@66c.; White, 67c.@68c. Oats firm at 46c. Bran, sales at 90c. Hay dull at $24. Pork dull and lower; new Mess, $17 75. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders easier at 9¼c. Bacon dull and lower; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Hams dull at 14½c.@15c. Coffee—Stock, 16,040 lbs., none of which is in first hands; prices advanced; Ordinary, 21¼c.; Fair, 21½c.@22c.; Good, 22c.@22¼c.; Prime, 22¾c.@22¾c. Lard, Whisky, Sugar, and Molasses unchanged. Exchange—Sterling, 124¾; Sight in New-York, ⅜ premium. Gold, 115¼.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Flour quiet at $6 60@$6 75. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 30. Corn firm at 46c.@48c. Rye firm at 74c.@75c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley firm at $1 10@$1 15. Butter firm and in fair demand at 20c.@24c. Provisions steady. Pork nominal at $16 50@$17. Lard nominal and quiet; Steam, 8c.@8½c.; Kettle, 8½c.@8¾c. Bulk Meats steady at 8⅜c. for Shoulders; $9 40 for Clear Rib Sides, spot and buyer August; 9⅝c., buyer September; Clear Sides, 9⅝c. Bacon firm and in good demand at 9½c. for Shoulders; $10 30@$10 37½ for Clear Rib Sides, spot; 10⅜c., buyer August; Clear Sides, 10⅝c. Whisky firm at 96c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; sales of No. 1 at $1 27; No. 2, at $1 23, cash or August; $1 14⅝ for September. Corn steady; No. 2, mixed, at 39½c. Oats steady; sales of No. 1 at 32½c.; No. 2 at 27c. Rye dull and nominal; sales of No. 1 at 66c. Barley buoyant, but unsettled; No. 2 Spring, for cash, $1 10; for September, $1 06. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo at 8c., Oswego at 10c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 113,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Petroleum firmer, but small business; Crude, 11¼c.; Refined, 16½c.@16¼c. Groceries quiet and steady. Seeds unchanged. Flour quiet, but firm; Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Extras, $4 50@$5 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, $7 50@$8 25. Wheat firm; Red, $1 65; Amber, $1 70; No. 1 Spring, $1 50. Rye unchanged. Corn firm; Yellow, 62c.; Mixed Western, 61c. Oats easier; White, 45c.@47c.; Mixed, 40c.@45c. Barley and Barley-malt unchanged. Provisions steady; Mess Pork, $17 50@$17 75. Whisky, $1@$1 02.

DETROIT, Aug. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 74 for Extra White; $1 58@$1 59 for No. 1 White; $1 44 for Amber Michigan. Corn dull and lower at 47½c.@48c. Oats dull and lower at 38c. for No. 1. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, and 11,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and lower at 55c.@57c. Oats dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; sales at 41c.@42c. Bacon firm and unchanged. Lard and Pork dull and prices nominal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Wheat quiet, with fair milling demand. Rye in store is held at 80c.@85c. Corn steady, with moderate demand; 56c.@59c. for Old and New Western Mixed. Nothing done in Barley. Malt very firm. Oats steady.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 46 for No. 1 Red; $1 42 for No. 2 Red. Corn firm at 49c.@50c. Oats steady at 38c. for No. 1 Western and Ohio. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 23.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 39c. Resin quiet at $2 45 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 for Hard; $3 35 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $2 85.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

The following letter from Sir Samuel Baker has been communicated to and appears in the London *Times*:

ISMAILIA, April 29, 1873, N. lat. 4:54.

My dear Larking—I returned here from the interior on the 1st inst., after an absence of fifteen months. I have been more than two years without European news. Egypt now extends to the equator. The Albert Nyanza is one sheet of water, including the Tanganyika Lake. You may imagine the future results of steam navigation! But as to carrying Samuda's vessels in their heavy sections without carts and camels, you might as well move Paul's Cathedral in wheelbarrows.

The Englishmen have constructed the 108-ton steamer here as the only class of steamer that can pass the Bahr Giraffe; this is a great credit to them and to Messrs. Samuda and Penn. The other steamers must wait until camels shall be sent up from Khartoom.

There must be a general reform in the Soudan before any great work can be accomplished; there are no boats fit for the long river voyage, and everything becomes ruined from exposure to the weather before it arrives here.

There are large quantities of ivory here that we cannot ship for want of vessels.

When I see the Viceroy I shall be able to manage matters for the future.

I have laid good foundations, and I have fought hard against many enemies with an absurdly small force, resulting in annexation of all countries, including Unyor, which extends to the equator.

Not only have I had to contend with the natives, but the so-called traders broke into open rebellion and attacked the Government troops treacherously, in force, when in the interior. These I routed, with the loss of half their party.

My entire party was in danger of destruction by poison when in Unyoro. This diabolical attempt was made by the King, who attacked us with immense forces on the following morning at daybreak. I had only 105 men, but we gained the battle of Masindi, and annexed the country.

I have established stations and forts, and the countries are in the hands of the Government.

The natives pay their taxes cheerfully throughout large districts. The officers and troops are in good health and spirits.

The slave-trade of the White Nile is suppressed and my work is over.

Lady Baker has accompanied me throughout the journey, with great fatigue, having had to march on foot for great distances, amid constant fighting for seven consecutive days. We have, thank God, been always in good health, and the troops have not suffered much loss of life considering the exposure. In fifteen months I only lost one man from sickness out of 212.

The Englishmen are all pretty well, but I have to lament the loss of poor Mr. Higgenbotham, who was my able assistant.

We are now waiting for a rise in the Nile for the start to Khartoom, where I shall post this letter. With many kind regards from my wife, &c.

Very sincerely yours, SAMUEL BAKER.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL STIRRING, while its IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. Terms liberal.

A GREAT OFFER. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments. New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, for $275 cash. Organs $55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125, upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED for one stamp. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Temperance Societies, Lodges, etc. AGENTS WANTED.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

AMERICAN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
863 Broadway, Between 17th and 18th sts.
NORMAL BRANCH, No. 33 Union square, (Decker Bros.)
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale two 12-stop pipe organs, pedal bass; one 8-stop do.; one two rows of keys, 20 stops; above warranted superior tone and finish; organs revoiced and tuned.

$200.—MAGNIFICENT 7½ OCTAVE agraffe rose-wood overstrung (carved by Goldsmith) piano-forte, stool, &c. Latest improvements fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S,
No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A $125 BEAUTIFUL IRON-FRAME PIANO-FORTE, STOOL, &c.; modern improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

LOST AND FOUND.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD

For the return of Seventy-seven Hundred Dollars in Gold Certificates, namely: One of five thousand, four of five hundred dollars each, and seven of one hundred dollars each. Lost while being taken from the Metropolitan Bank, Broadway and Pine st., to the office of the subscribers, No. 18 Exchange place, on FRIDAY, the 22d August.
J. T. ROBIN & CO.,
No 18 Exchange place.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF PHYFE, KOCKER & KNOTHE is this day dissolved by mutual consent, CHARLES KOCKER, retiring from said firm.
DUNCAN PHYFE,
CHARLES KOCKER,
CHARLES A. KNOTHE.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm under the firm name of PHYFE & KNOTHE, who alone are authorized to settle the business of the late firm of PHYFE, KOCKER & KNOTHE.
DUNCAN PHYFE,
CHARLES A. KNOTHE.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

COAL AND WOOD.

GAS COALS.—650 TONS CANNEL; 500 TONS Caking superior Scotch Gas Coals, now afloat, for sale in lots to suit.
HENRY ROUSSEL,
No. 71 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL GIRLS WISHING TO PROCURE NICE situations will please call at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.; over fifty vacancies to be supplied to-day and to-morrow for all capacities. Bring references and come early.

AT C. C. BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH av., employers returning to the City will find a large selection of first-class servants, both male and female, Protestant and Catholic, of all nations, and for all capacities.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—IF YOU WISH FIRST-class help of all nationalities; any capacity; City or country, apply at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th av. (over drug-store.)

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., NEAR 38th st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a large number of very desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

A SUPERIOR SWEDISH GIRL, SPEAKING English; is a good plain cook and laundress. Call at No. 429 Atlantic st., near Bond st., Brooklyn.

CHAMBER-MAID OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY a respectable Scotch Protestant woman, who understands her business thoroughly; is a good, plain cook; nice washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself useful; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse.—By a respectable and competent young girl in a private family; has excellent references as to character and ability; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE PROTESTANT young woman as first-class chamber-maid and fine washing or house-work of a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN country or City, by a neat and excellent chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; she is willing to assist with the fine washing, and can furnish good references. Apply at No. 206 East 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid, and to do fine washing; or chamber-maid, and to do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 439 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, SIXteen years of age, to do up-stairs work or light house-work; country preferred. Apply at No. 107 West 49th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR would do chamber-work alone; good reference. Call for two days at No. 342 East 33d st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to employ good faithful women and girls, in any capacity, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th av., first floor. Twenty-nine years established.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE TRUSTWORTHY woman of strictly temperate habits; understands her business in every branch; makes excellent soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; will go for moderate wages in a good permanent home; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, CHAMbermaid and Waitress, &c.—By two very neat girls, who thoroughly understand their business, and are well recommended; will go in City or country; cook makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; will do the work of a family between them. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A NEAT, respectable woman, who is a good cook; will wash and iron, and is willing to be generally useful in a family; will go for moderate wages in a good, permanent home; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A colored young woman; very neat and respectable; can do housework and nursing, or will take any other position; competent to do any kind of work in the house; good references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable and competent young woman in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; understands milk and butter; has excellent City references; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at 138 6th av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE SCOTCH COOK IN a gentleman's family as cook; understands everything in the culinary line, both French and American, and has the best reference in the City; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A REAL COMPETENT COOK, WHO CAN bone and lard, and make desserts of all kinds; is good baker, and willing to go in the country; has good references. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—BY A FRENCH COOK, who will do fine washing; together with her husband, who will wait on table or be a useful man in a house; both together; wages wanted for both, $40. Can be seen till engaged at French Office, 405 5th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN; highly respectable, and recommended for honesty, sobriety, capability; excellent cook; meats, games, or poultry; can get up nice side-dishes; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY BY A GOOD FAMily Protestant cook, who is willing to assist with the coarse washing in a private family; is a good bread and cake maker. Apply at 87 3d av., corner 12th st.

COOK.—A CAPABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; is careful and obliging in her kitchen; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY AN EXPERIenced cook, who is master of her business, &c.; superior bread and cake maker; in a private family; good references. Apply at No. 206 East 20th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, TO COOK, wash, and iron in a small private family, or to do general house-work; excellent references. Call at No. 571 3d av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook in some first-class family in the City; good City reference. Call at No. 432 East 33d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST CITY references. Call at No. 140 West 31st st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL CAPACITIES, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. MRS LOWE.

DOMESTIC HELP
Of all nationalities, including
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

HOUSE-CLEANING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE steady woman, to go house-cleaning, do washing or take washing to her own house; best City reference; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable and recommended American woman; she thoroughly understands her business; the family she last lived with says that she is a superior person and a great acquisition to any one that wants a housekeeper. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE American Protestant woman; thoroughly understands her business in every respect; will give best reference; has had seven and a half years' experience in last place; will not go in the country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman as housekeeper or seamstress; is a good cook and baker; willing to make herself useful in a family or school; good reference. Address M. T., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT AND REliable young woman with excellent references, in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; understands milk and butter; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG GERMAN GIRL, fifteen years old, to do house-work and take care of children; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, HEALTHY COLored girl, with reference, in a private house, to do the general work, or chamber-work, &c. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN INTELLIGENT MAID, who thoroughly understands her duties as such. She can be seen, with her excellent references, at No. 405 5th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY'S MAID; has a general knowledge of dress and bonnet making; sews on the machine. Can be seen at No. 405 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; can do up ladies' and children's clothes, and gentlemen's shirts in a superior manner; has unexceptionable City references from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS a first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good references and no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing, and all kinds of ladies' finery and gents' linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 236 West 35th st., one flight of stairs, first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; will take family washing at home or go out by the day. Apply at No. 208 West 33d st., third floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS DEsires washing at her own residence. Call at No. 111 West 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress; no objection to a boarding-house. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ENGLISH Protestant as infant's nurse; is thoroughly competent to take full charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to a short distance in the country; has good reference. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant English woman; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and make all kinds of children's clothes; excellent City references. Apply at No. 719 7th av., near 49th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan; highly respectable and recommended; thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads; or will take chamber-maid and waitress; country or City; best of testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, FOURteen years old, to take care of a child in a small private family. Call for two days at 248 West 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE young girl, as waitress in the City; can take entire charge of silver and dining-room; is perfectly neat, genteel, and active; well recommended; is willing to assist in chamber-work. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESpectable man aged thirty years, who can do all kinds of out-door gardening, including cold graperies; is also a very good driver; can milk, and attend furnaces; first-class recommendations from last employer. Call at No. 232 East 54th st., or address M. K., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND a situation for his coachman; first-class, steady, industrious, single man, who thoroughly understands driving perfectly, taking proper care of horses, harness, carriages; understands gardening; can milk; will make himself useful. Address for two days Alexander, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS COACHman; one who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; has long experience in the business; can do gardening if required; best of reference as to sobriety, honesty, and industry. Address D. P., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man who can drive in City or country; also a good groom and gardener, and can milk, mow lawns, trim walks, and general work about a place; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in care of horses; is a thorough groom; steady driver, and training young horses to saddle and harness; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address Coachman, at Brewster's, East 25th st., near Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; thoroughly understands his business; excellent reference. Call or address J. J., No. 363 6th av., in the harness-store.

FARM-WORK, &c.—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By an industrious man and wife; no children; understands plain gardening, horses and cattle, milking, farm-work, &c.; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the proper care of greenhouses, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and all improvements on a gentleman's place; best of reference for sobriety, honesty, and industry. Address GARDENER, Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MAN aged thirty years, who can do all kinds of out-door gardening, including cold graperies; is also a very good driver and groom, and can milk, tend furnace, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

GROOM, FOOTMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG Scotchman, lately landed, who is a good groom and footman; can also drive, clean silver, tend furnace, blacken boots, &c.; has good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM; UNderstands driving; country or City. Address W., Box No. 195, *Times* Office.

PORTER, &c.—AS LIGHT PORTER OR NIGHT watchman in a store; good reference for honesty and sobriety. Call or address Chase, 304 West 29th st.

USEFUL MAN—NURSE AND PLAIN SEWing.—By a respectable man and wife; no children; man can take care of horses, drive, tend furnace, and is also a first-rate baker; wife a good plain sewer; can operate on machine and is an excellent nurse, being very fond of children; will engage together or separate. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG ENGLISHman, as first-class waiter or butler; understands the duties of the situation perfectly; has unexceptional references as to sobriety, capability, honesty, &c. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (English, Protestant) as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 and 342 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

AMERICAN BOY OR YOUNG MAN WANTED to learn the business; one about fifteen or sixteen just from school, preferred; must be active and intelligent, and write a fair hand; the most undoubted reference as to character and honesty will be required; must reside with his parents in the City, (Brooklyn or Jersey will not answer;) application will be useless unless all the above requirements can be complied with. Apply by letter only, in handwriting of applicant, to HOWARD & CO., jewelers, No. 222 5th av.

WANTED—A TAILOR; SINGLE MAN, AND QUALIfied to cut, and take charge; none but sober men with undoubted reference will be heard. Apply to the Superintendent of the House of Refuge, Randall's Island.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GARDENER, ONE who understands graperies, green-house and vegetable garden; none but those having good references and small family need apply. Apply to L. DRAKE, No. 28 Broadway, up-stairs, for three days.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business. Call Monday from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 22 West 12th st.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS BOY TO work in a retail store; one that can furnish good references. Apply at No. 285 Hudson st., near Spring.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5, 1873.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, (Schuylkill Arsenal,) commencing on Oct. 2, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. John F. Rodgers M. S. K., United States Army, a large quantity of old pattern clothing, such as coats, jackets, boots, bootees, hats, hat trimmings, caps, sack coats, lined and unlined, &c., under the requirements of the law of March 3, 1873, which enacts "That when the new uniform is distributed to the troops the clothing of the old style, no longer to be issued, incapable of alteration, shall be sold by the Secretary of War at public auction after due public notice by advertisement, and the gross proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury."

Also, a large quantity of unserviceable and damaged clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of dark blue coat cloth, sky blue kersey, great coats, foot and mounted flannel shirts, rubber ponchos, iron safes, and various other articles, including a large lot of woolen, linen rope, and other cuttings.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office, or at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction-rooms of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th st., Philadelphia.
L. C. EASTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
90,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (MONday,) Aug. 25, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Naples and Palermo Lemons, balance steam-ship Napoli.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

JOBBING HARDWARE BUSINESS
IN ST. LOUIS
FOR SALE.

Our senior being desirous of withdrawing from all active business, we have concluded to sell our stock and good-will. We have an excellent corps of well-disciplined clerks, and parties desirous of engaging in hardware in our "future great city" can avoid the profitless probationary years of its construction by stepping into this well-established business. If necessary, our junior might retain an interest. For further information apply to us or to Messrs. HERMAN BOKER & CO., No. 101 Duane st., New-York.
McLARAN, WILLIAMS & CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

$30,000 CAPITAL WANTED IN A BUSIness of the safest and most permanent character; profits large and certain. If the investor be capable, and desires it, a liberal salary will be paid in return for his active services. No agents need apply. Communications must contain name and address, with reference. Address A. B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

DO YOU WANT BUSINESS?—LOOK AT THIS opportunity: Carriage repository in one of the most crowded thoroughfares in this City; doing an excellent business; sold only because the owner has too much other business; or would take a partner; not much cash required, but an active, energetic man indispensable. Address J. M. T., Box 2,208 *Herald* Office.

$10,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED on good security, in a well-established manufacturing business; twenty per cent. guaranteed; principals only will be noticed. Address A. B. C., Station D.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY
INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
BEDDING, &c., AT
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S,
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but
GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

IRON, &C.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.
OLD IRON RAILS FOR SALE.
The Directors of this Company will receive tenders up to 10 o'clock A. M. of 5th September next for
5,000 TONS OF OLD IRON RAILS
for delivery at Hamilton, Suspension Bridge, Port Stanley, Windsor, and Sarnia.
Offers, stating price per gross ton, the currency, and at which of the above places delivery will be taken and marked "Tenders for Old Iron Rails," to be addressed to the undersigned.
JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer, &c.
GENERAL OFFICE, HAMILTON, Aug. 20, 1873.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 25, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A Midsummer Night's Dream—Mrs. G. L. Fox, Miss Adelaide Lendon.

UNION SQUARE THEATER.—Fun in a Fog and Old Phil's Birthday—The Vokes Family.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mephisto and the Four Seasons—Miss Lydia Thompson.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—La Fille, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Stani, M. Juteau.

BIRLO'S GARDEN.—The Black Crook.—Mr. C. H. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mixt—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra..3
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....3
The Weekly Times, per annum.....2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

From statistics given in another column it will be seen that the unusual activity in shipping freights is accompanied by a very decided improvement in the business of ship-building. Instead of being practically at a stand-still, as they have been during the last few years, the shipyards of the country have, since the beginning of 1873, been very well employed. In some places the want of hands is already felt, and the present year will probably show a larger contribution of new vessels to the mercantile navy of the United States than that of any year since 1862. The detailed registry between Jan. 1 and Aug. 9 will be found in another column. It includes a total of over 75,000 tons, to which the largest contributions are the iron steamship *Indiana*, of Philadelphia, 3,101 tons, and the wooden steam-ships *Rhode Island*, of Stonington, 2,742 tons, and *Granada*, of New-York, 2,572 tons.

It is unpleasant to call hard names; but the men who are trying to get up an extraordinary excitement in Wall street just now deserve public contempt as gamblers on a large scale and of great recklessness. Like other gamblers by profession, they much prefer to endanger other people's money rather than their own. Their present operations are entirely independent of the intrinsic value of the stocks which they seek to influence, or of that of gold, or of greenbacks. They are playing a desperate, arbitrary, ruinous game. Any man who loses by them, however, does so now with his eyes open. Their operations do not as yet seriously affect general business, and the man in legitimate business who risks his money in fancy stocks, the prey of the bulls and bears, deserves the punishment which, sooner or later, he will be pretty sure to get.

We have not heard the last, apparently, of the effort to incur fresh expense upon the tax-payers by making the Commissioners of Accounts the head of an independent bureau of the City Government. Checks upon the conduct of local affairs are exceedingly desirable, but it is possible to defeat the object aimed at by frittering away the examining power among a number of people of necessarily inferior qualifications. The Commissioners provided for by the charter were simply intended to be expert accountants of a grade of character and ability which should entitle their verdict upon the details of Municipal book-keeping to public confidence and respect. When a bank or insurance company submits its affairs to the inspection of a professional accountant, he is expected to satisfy himself by personal inspection of the condition of the business upon which his verdict is asked. It was the obvious purpose of the charter to provide for each a personal inspection, and for the consequent personal responsibility for its results. The very elastic legal opinions of Mr. Strahan cannot alter the meaning of plain words, and the analogy of the powers conferred on the Board of Audit can hardly affect the law in regard to the labor of individual examiners who were neither expected nor required to act as a board at all. We have already seen a very expensive bureau created in connection with the *City Record* without any apparent necessity. The tendency to increase indefinitely the *personnel* of the City Government must be checked somewhere, and it ought to be restrained now. Are there not two qualified accountants to be found in this City who will undertake the work of the Commissioners of Accounts without applying for a staff of assistants?

Certain citizens of Nebraska are undertaking to overthrow the treaty by which the Sioux Indians have been, since 1869, settled on a reservation in that State. Their attempt is based partly on the old claim of the House of Representatives to share in the ratification of any treaty requiring the appropriation of money, and partly on a clause in the law authorizing this treaty. The questions raised are in themselves extremely interesting, and it would be of advantage to have them fairly settled. But it is amusing to try to think how the agents of the Government would explain the case, if the Indians should be driven off their reservation. What would not be amusing would be the possibility of another Sioux war, which would be incurred if the Nebraska argument carries the day.

One of the best-known and most respected of the public men of Virginia presents in our columns, this morning, a view of the late gathering of ex-rebel leaders, and of the speech of Jefferson Davis, which will be accepted as correct by a large class of Southern loyalists. Here in the North, it seems in the highest degree improbable that any one can be foolish enough to dream of repeating the disastrous experiment of secession. Even the croonings of such men as Jefferson Davis and Jubal Early are taken as harmless lamentations over the past rather than indications of any purpose of the future. But our correspondent justly calls attention to the fact that the last "firing of the Southern heart" was accomplished by despised means before the danger was thought to be imminent, and no harm can be done by giving proper heed to his warning. We feel certain that a vast majority of the Southern people are to-day wholly loyal to the Union, and one of the most gratifying proofs of this fact is the derision and disgust with which the speech of Davis has been received in the South. Still we cannot avoid having sympathy with those who, like our correspondent, have had bitter experience of the results of the insidious teachings of these demagogues. The Southern people are justified in keeping a careful watch upon the malcontents, and we hope they will not overlook the significant fact that they are invariably bitter opponents of the Republican Party. The first thing, therefore, necessary to crush whatever treasonable purpose they may entertain, and to insure continued peace and prosperity in the South, is a Republican triumph in Virginia. The election of Col. Hughes would be an event which even Jefferson Davis and Jubal Early would so fully understand that we would hear no more of their history or plottings.

OHIO POLITICS.

It will be seen from our special dispatches that the Republicans of Ohio have opened the campaign in their State under encouraging circumstances. The meeting at Athens, on Saturday, was, in attendance and in the spirit manifested, a gratifying proof that the masses of the party are fully convinced of the importance of the contest upon which they are entering, and are determined to use all honorable means to secure success. The Democrats' boast that the Republican Party in the State is paralyzed by internal dissensions, and the loss of popular confidence is disproved at the outset of this struggle by a gathering larger and more enthusiastic than is usual in a purely State canvass. In entering this contest the Democrats played their last cards in the nomination of William Allen and a specious appeal to the farmers, but it is already apparent that they have lost. There has been no enthusiasm awakened in the Democratic ranks by the exhumation of a political fossil; there has been no disintegration of the Republican Party because of the farmers' movement.

It is a mark of the vigor and good sense of the Republicans that they are carrying on an aggressive contest. Mr. Allen is a gentleman of high personal character, but his political record during the war is exceedingly vulnerable, and it is being properly used with great effect. On the other hand the position of Gov. Noyes is wholly unassailable. In the personal aspect of the contest, therefore, the advantage is entirely with the Republicans. Our friends are equally happy in the record they have made in the administration of State affairs. Ohio has given Democracy but little chance during the last twenty years to try its hand at government, and the State has consequently prospered and become great. In purely local issues the party is strong as ever, and Gov. Noyes has proved that it can face the national questions which have become prominent since last year without losing any of its strength. It is a favorite trick of the Democratic Party in Ohio, as elsewhere, to attempt to hold the Republican Party responsible as an organization for the back-pay swindle. It is true, certainly, that every Republican convention held this year has denounced the law in unequivocal terms, and demanded its repeal, but the Democrats answer that the Republicans had the majority in Congress, and therefore must be held accountable. The plea is plausible, when all the facts are purposely withheld, and Gov. Noyes has only done his duty in giving all the facts to the people. The Democrats of Ohio are welcome to all the comfort they can get out of a comparison of records in the back-pay business.

In Ohio the farmers' movement, as it is called, is not so strong as in States further west, nor is the transportation question so vital there as elsewhere. But the question is of national interest, and was discussed at the Athens meeting in a commendable spirit, and most of the views which were presented will meet the approbation of all sensible citizens. The Democrats, with their usual fatuity, mistaking the purpose of the farmers to rid themselves of their present burdens by moderate and constitutional means, have sought to inaugurate a wild crusade against railroads, as a means of winning the support of the "agriculturists." The farmers desire to regulate railroads, not to destroy them, and in this purpose they have the hearty support of the Republican Party. They desire to open up such water routes to the sea as may be found feasible, and seek in this work such Governmental aid as may be constitutional and just. In this purpose they know that they can rely upon the help of the Republican Party, as it has, throughout its existence, been lifting the burdens from labor. In discussing this transportation question Gov. Noyes, we believe, speaks the sentiments of the Republican Party as a whole. He pertinently asks what Ohio would have been without railroads, and properly says we must have more of them. But he declares with equal force that the railroads are the servants, not the masters, of the people, and although there may be some doubt as to the propriety of using some of the remedies he suggests, there is none whatever that a remedy does exist and will be applied by the Republican Party. While the nation was engaged in civil war and in the perplexing problem of reconstruction the transportation evil grew unnoticed, but now it will absorb public attention to a great degree until a corrective is applied. Gov. Noyes suggests one means of abating the evil, which applies with peculiar force in Ohio. As home consumption is increased the demand for means of transportation of the products of the fields to a foreign market is, of course, diminished. Under Republican rule in Ohio the cities have so grown and manufactures have so increased that the transportation question is fast becoming one of little consequence in the State. Indeed, attention must soon be diverted from it to consider how production may be increased sufficiently to supply the home demand. This having been done in one State under the policy of the Republican Party, the farmers in all the States can see one method of relief which is practicable and certain.

All the issues presented in the contest in Ohio are being met with candor and courage. The fact is not only indicative of success in the State, but is proof that the vitality of the party in the nation is unimpaired.

COAL AND IRON.

Some of the representatives of the great anthracite coal companies have been attempting to justify their recent course in limiting our supply of that fuel, and gradually advancing prices at the rate of from ten to fifteen cents a month. One of them states that the company he represents bought much of their mining land at $50 per acre, but that it is now worth from $3,000 to $4,000, and that their road was built when labor cost only 80 cents to $1 a day. He insists that his company should earn a fair percentage upon the present value of its property, and not upon its cost, and should make rates for coal accordingly. He forgets to add that much of the advance on the value of this coal-land arises from its being monopolized by a few owners who can set their own price upon it. Of this particular coal company, it may be stated in passing, that it has not, as far as is known, increased its stock to any extent, so that the high price at which the latter now sells, (say $225 per share of $100,) really represents actual cost, and since they were originally equally valuable, is the figure at which the stock of the other two companies, that have their headquarters here, would probably sell at, had not their share capitals been judiciously enlarged or "watered," as the phrase goes, to represent profits beyond cash dividends. One of the other two companies has made at least two such distributions among its stockholders, amounting in all to about seventy per cent. on stock, as nearly as can be ascertained, and has also leased long lines of connecting road, mostly unprofitable before the making of the leases, which have also had to be carried out of the profits of the coal trade. Of course the stockholders of this company must stand the burdens of this policy, whoever else gets the benefit of it, but it cannot fairly be charged upon the consumer. The remaining company has also enlarged its share capital, but to what extent it is difficult to say. This explanation is made simply to rebut the pretense that these companies have been obliged to resort to combination to earn dividends upon the amounts actually invested in them.

Of course this representative of the anthracite interest approved of the conduct of the Reading Road in purchasing $30,000,000 of coal lands, thereby virtually monopolizing the coal-carrying on its line, on the pretext that the coal had not previously been sent to market in proper order. It would be curious to know the precise reason why the small coal-owners on the line of the Reading and other coal roads sold out their mines to the great companies. The latter assert that it was because of the low prices for coal in the years 1870-71-72, but the small owners themselves claim that it was because every effort was made to discriminate against them, and compel them to sell out, and this seems most probable.

In this seems to consist the great mischief of the business. The companies should have been confined to their duties as common carriers, and not have been permitted to become coal-owners, either directly or through an alias, like the Reading. Then they would have been glad to have carried for all owners, and have been interested in enlarging rather than restricting the supply. This is what has happened in the case of the carriers for the Cumberland bituminous coal region, who have always sought to enlarge their tonnage, and that at moderate prices. As long as it was thought that these great companies could not combine there was no apprehension of danger, but the great advance in the price of coal abroad, and the disastrous effect of it upon manufactures and commerce there, compel us to give warning of the first approach of danger at home. The main question is not at all whether coal is too high or too low; whether the companies are making a preposterous or moderate profit; but whether they are not acting contrary to all the healthy laws of trade by combining together to control the market. If they can do so to the extent of ten cents per month, how much further can they go, and can our industries safely submit to such control?

There never was an hour in the history of the country when it was equally desirable that the manufacturer should be assured against unfair dealing in the price of fuel. Both foreign capital and labor are ready and anxious to secure their benefits to us, but any prolonged coal scare will drive them away.

What security have we that the interference with the laws of trade will stop where it is? We are pointed to the large bituminous coal-field, but that portion of it convenient to our manufacturers has, as yet, had a comparatively small development. To show the great disparity in the tonnage of the anthracite and bituminous regions that supply Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, and Boston, we quote the statistics of production from last week's table in the Philadelphia *Ledger*. Up to that time there had been 11,416,547 tons of anthracite marketed as against 11,226,854 for the corresponding period last year, while the bituminous tonnage for the same period is 1,864,139, or about one-sixth of the former. Its price here must, therefore, for the present, be regulated by that of anthracite; and, indeed, there is no reason why a combination might not also be formed by these companies if the former is successful. It is to be hoped that the anthracite companies will see the necessity of allowing their product to be controlled by the regular laws of trade, and not force the public to seek a heroic remedy.

MODEL PRISONS.

Not long since an account of the management of Sing Sing Prison, under the present system of humane treatment, appeared in our columns. The experiment has been conducted under grave disadvantages, of which the bad character of the prisoners, many of them being the scum of the criminal classes, not only of New-York City, but of Europe, and the facility for escape, are the principal. It will, therefore, need time to determine how far theories that seem to work admirably elsewhere, can be tried successfully in this prison. Meanwhile light is thrown upon the whole subject by the sketch which is given in the report of several model European prisons, by the Commissioner before alluded to. The first sketch is of Lusk, the famous Irish prison, at which, by progressive classification based upon merit, the prisoner arrives, if he deserves it, and where he is prepared for the responsibility of freedom. We are told that it is a farm of 200 acres, where farm industry is alone pursued. The land was formerly nearly worthless, but now is valued at ten times its cost. It is almost impossible to imagine that the busy and contented laborers, unrestrained by bolt or bar, and often working entirely unattended in distant portions of the farm, can be convicts. Instead of profanity or bad language, their universal theme seems to be how they can gain an honorable living for themselves upon quitting prison. The prison is nearly, if not quite, self-sustaining, and not a dozen efforts have been made by convicts to escape from it in twenty years, although their opportunities for this purpose are unequaled. The hope held out to them during their whole imprisonment seems to have elevated their entire character.

It is also the aim of the Director of the Penitentiary of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, to make good men out of bad ones, and the treatment is progressive, like that of the Crofton system (Irish). When the prisoner first arrives, he is placed in a solitary cell, bared of all ornament, and with no privileges, except such as health positively requires. This is the *punitive* part of the system, and makes him reflect upon his guilt by introspection. The duration of this stage is in the discretion of the Director, and depends upon the good marks the prisoner receives, which are set down in the moral account which is kept with him, of which he is fully informed. The whole system is carefully explained to the prisoner upon his entrance, to show him its justice, and his antecedents are also carefully examined. There are not less than twenty different industries carried on in this prison, and a prisoner not already master of one has free choice. The law of silence does not exist in the Penitentiary, the Director wisely thinking that the practice of talking openly, within moderate limits, makes the prisoners more frank; and absolute silence is a mere punishment which is always evaded, and is irrational and absurd. In this prison the talk generally turns upon the last school lesson, or the lecture which the Director, Dr. Guillaume, makes both interesting and instructive, with a range of topics which includes the biography of celebrated men, new inventions, striking events, "everything, in fine, which constitutes a human interest, or contributes to human progress." A paper is published fortnightly in the prison, and it has a good library of useful books, but no new one can be obtained until the school-master is satisfied that the old one has been read. The school-master teaches a range of useful subjects, including geography, history, and arithmetic. If it should be objected that in a prison that seems, as Dr. Wines aptly remarks, "like a university," that there could be but little work done, and poor earnings, the answer is that the earnings are greater, proportionately, than in any other Penitentiary in Switzerland, since intelligent labor is necessarily more productive than ignorant toil.

The two reformatory institutions—one at Mettray, near Tours, and the other the Netherlands Mettray, both for boys—are conducted upon a similar humane and thoughtful system. At Mettray, France, the chief industry is agriculture, and the boys are divided into families, over each of which there is a house-father. The authority thus exercised over the 700 children is paternal, the director not believing so much in disciplinary as in moral action. Children should be "educated" he says, not simply reared. The religious sentiment, the family spirit, and religious discipline, are the influences which he counts upon to make good men out of bad boys. "To improve the earth by man, and man by the earth," is the motto of the school. Besides agriculture, a variety of trades are taught. "The heart, the physical powers, and the intellect—this is the order at Mettray." And Mr. Wines, after a careful examination, does not hesitate to assert that it is the most effective and fruitful reformatory discipline that has come under his notice.

The Netherlands Mettray follows very closely upon the footsteps of the French Mettray, and is also conducted upon the family principle, and the better boys act as "house-fathers," on account of the greater economy of the system. The occupations there are farm and garden work, with a number of trades. There is a normal and a military school for those who want to learn either teaching or military science. There is much *esprit du corps*; they respect themselves, and their moral seems to keep pace with their physical training. The walls are hung with such sentences as these: "He who seeks himself will not find God;" "A poor man he who has nothing but money;" "Labor has a golden bottom." Surely, in view of the success which has been obtained, and using the law of love instead of fear and punishment, in these prisons, it would seem that such instances ought not to be so rare as they are.

INDIAN BATTLES.

When our red brethren of the plains see fit to vary the pastime of scalping, torturing, and murdering pale-faces by a little fighting among themselves, the feeling of most people, of the latter complexion especially, in the border community is apt to be one of manly patience. Those of us in the East who gave a moment's notice to the brief telegraphic account of a sanguinary battle between the Pawnees and the Sioux, take in it the same vague interest that might be excited by a similar contest in Central Africa. Yet the matter is really of more importance than this general indifference would indicate, and the report of the Pawnee-Sioux fight on the 2d of August, furnished by the agent in charge of the latter tribe, suggests room for some improvements in the management of our Indian relations.

The first account of the fight, it will be remembered, came from the Pawnees. They stated that a hunting party of their tribe, numbering some 200 men, were suddenly attacked by 1,500 Sioux warriors, and, after fighting bravely for some hours, routed with great slaughter. The other side of the story, as furnished by the Sioux agent, is not substantially different, so far as regards the unprovoked nature of the assault and its result. The aggressors, it appears, were of the Ogalalah tribe of Sioux, assisted by the Brules, and numbered only 500 or 600 men, though still greatly in excess of the Pawnees, who were, moreover, attacked at a time when most of their fighting men were absent. The attack was precipitated by the Sioux in order to forestall a supposed intention of the Pawnees to attack them, of which, however, there appears to be no evidence. But let us quote the curious statement of the agent: "Little Mound (a Sioux chief) came to me and asked if I had any orders to keep him from going to fight them. I told him I had not. He said he had orders not to go to their reservation, or among the whites to fight them, but had no orders in regard to this part of the country." As this sagacious and circumspect chieftain afterward stated to the agent, when offering to go and see the Pawnees to ascertain their intentions, "it would be of no use, as the young men had determined to fight, and nothing could stop them," this inquiry about orders seems to have been the merest form, a sort of inexpensive courtesy to the United States Government.

Nevertheless it must strike most readers of the document in question as a grave oversight that Indian agents are not provided with just such orders against fighting as Agent Jones seems to have been without. The absence of these must have been accepted by the savage mind as a direct sanction of their conduct. And it may safely be asserted that so long as these prairie tribes are permitted to keep at this desultory warfare among themselves, just so long will travel upon the plains be unsafe, and our Western border exposed continually to such forays as those which are even now harrying its settlements from the Pecos to the Platte. There is no reason in the world why the police of the plains, established to prevent or punish attacks upon the whites, should not concern itself, to the degree of prohibition at least, with disturbances among the savages themselves. Neither prevention nor punishment of such outbreaks may always be possible, but the Indians may at least be given to understand that they are forbidden, and will be followed by the chastisement of the offenders.

The theory upon which these savages have hitherto been dealt with as foreign powers has nearly outgrown whatever usefulness or coherency it may have possessed. Advancing civilization, crowding upon their hunting-grounds from either ocean, has made or is fast making them component parts of the body politic, to be subjected to the same laws which govern the rest. Nor will the process be either so difficult or so cruel as to the politician or the humanitarian it may seem. It is but to enforce the regulations already made to confine each tribe strictly to its respective reservation, absence from which, without proper permit, is to be regarded as *prima facie* evidence of hostile intent, and punished without mercy; to stop the distribution of arms and ammunition, and, above all, to educate the Indians in the confidence that entire justice will be done them in their dealing not only with the whites but with one another. Gen. Crook has shown what use can be made of the army in carrying out such a policy, and it only needs that the military shall be properly complemented by a vigorous and enlightened civil administration to settle the Indian question once for all.

THE INTERVIEWER ABROAD.

The newspaper "interviewer" is overdoing his part. The people no longer believe in him. The interviews are so often imaginary, and the conversations reported are so often impossible, that the public has begun to set very little value on them. But, ignorant of the condition into which the interviewing Bohemian has fallen in the land which gave him birth, and anxious, we suppose, to do honor to the Irish-American press, some members of an Irish newspaper on the other side of the Atlantic have been interviewing a condemned murderer, and publishing the results. There is no doubt that this was a genuine interview. It was not conducted in a bar-room nor across a coffee-house table in Dublin, but actually in the jail. The murderer was there, too, in bodily form, and not merely in the vivid imagination of an anxious reporter. In short, it was in all respects a very genuine affair. The next morning there appeared a flaming account of the event in a Dublin paper. But note the result. The people did not rush greedily for the news, and grow eloquent about the wonderful enterprise of the newspaper. They read it quietly, threw it away in disgust, and raised a cry of shame against the Sheriff and all in authority who had sanctioned the perpetration of such an outrage against common decency.

The feeling thus instantly excited in Dublin spread as fast as the news went to every portion of the United Kingdom. Finally it entered the walls of Parliament, and became a subject for official explanation. But before that it had received the attention of the Government, and the Press had universally condemned it. One paper described the practice of interviewing as here displayed as "an outrageous custom of pushing into condemned cells, and inducing convicts to unbosom themselves for the gratification of one of the most vicious of appetites." Another described its operation as "unexceptionably objectionable in all cases, but in none more so than where it is applied to extract extenuating pleas from a man who has been convicted of a diabolical crime." A view similar to the opinions thus expressed was held also by the British Government, and measures have been taken which will for the future render it extremely difficult—we might say impossible—for newspaper interviewers to get access to any convicted criminal, however interesting he may have rendered himself by the enormity of his crimes.

The blow thus struck so unanimously and so promptly at this kind of newspaper enterprise will, of course, be regarded in some quarters as a barbarous piece of despotism, leveled at the liberty of the Press. But intelligent people know better than to treat it in any such light. They have seen with disgust the elevation of criminals into the rank of heroes, and of crime into heroism, in this City, and they feel that some restraint in the cause of common decency ought to be put upon the power of access to convicted or even suspected offenders. While there are newspaper proprietors sordid enough to make a few dollars out of the sensational insight that they can give into jail interiors; while, too, there are people vicious enough to crave after a description of the smallest sayings and doings of notorious murderers, the offensive practice will go on until some authoritative means are used to stop it. It was only yesterday that the criminal population of New-York had served up for it a report purporting to be the confession of three men now on trial for murder in New-Jersey, and the same thing is of constant occurrence—impeding justice, both as regards the people and the prisoner, demoralizing a large section of society, and scandalizing those who are not to be depraved.

If the evil of interviewing is one of those things that must be left to die of inanition, there is no reason why the condemned cell should not be sacred from intrusion. Justice to the criminal demands at least that concession, and public opinion should enforce it.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Mlle. Aimée and her opera bouffe troupe will this evening interpret "La Fille de Mme. Angot," the freshest work of the kind, at Daly's Broadway Theatre. At the Olympic, Miss Lydia Thompson and her vivacious associates, will appear, for the first time this season, in a new burletta called "Mephisto." Mr. Edward Eddy is to act at Wood's Museum. The familiar entertainments are announced elsewhere.

THE IRON INTEREST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 20th inst. you refer to the "Iron Interest." The time has arrived when an enlightened policy would lead to a development of this industry, at any rate up to the requirements of our own country.

For the past four years—if my recollection is correct—our importations have been about one-third of our consumption. We certainly ought to cover this deficit. Among the reasons why our progress is not so rapid are:

First—The high price demanded by the owners of rich and popular ore beds for ore. The Lake Champlain companies raised their price no less than $3 per ton this season. The owners of the Iron Mountain, Missouri, made a similar advance. Lake Superior mines followed suit. It is owing probably more to the advance in ore than any other cause that the owners of blast furnaces recommended at their late meeting a diminution in the production of pig-iron. Let not capitalists complain of the unreasonableness of the laboring classes, when they, for the realization of enormous profits *now*, will prostrate business and prevent the expansion of the manufacturing interests of the country.

The prices of the magnetic ores at Lake Champlain were, in 1868, $2; in 1873, $5 50; in 1873, $8 50, per ton, at their dock, for lump. The delivery of this ore will cost the iron manufacturers from $2 to $3 more per ton.

Second—Our iron-works are all on too contracted a scale. We have nothing to compare with the Welsh, Stafford, or Cleveland Iron-works, or the leading concerns of Germany, Belgium, and France.

A leading iron-works will own and work its own ore and coal, have its own railways, and finish and send to market its own products, whether in rails, bar iron, locomotives, steam and sailing vessels, &c. We have territory in abundance rich in ore and coal, where the land is cheap, with railroad communication to the Atlantic coast and Western rivers, waiting development by the united forces of capital, skill, and labor. A gentleman writes, from White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia: "This region far surpasses any I ever saw or heard of, in its stores of iron and coal; their extent fairly staggers the imagination. Now that it is brought into access to both tide-water and the Ohio River by the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, it must rapidly come into notice, and ultimately become the seat and centre of the iron trade of the continent."

If we are to become leading iron manufacturers, there must be advantage taken of the proximity of ore and fuel, by building suitable and extensive works in connection therewith. Many of the iron manufactories of this country are comparatively unremunerative, because of the enormous freights they pay, and of the want of labor-saving appliances in their own works.

Freight on pig-iron, ore, and coal, and freight on finished product to market, will, in many cases, amount to a tax of from $15 to $20 per ton. The mills you will find filled with a gang of laborers wheeling coal, sand, pig-iron, scrap, &c., to furnaces and cinders and ashes from them, when a railway overhead and another underground would do the business better and more cheaply. Weights are lifted by hand that ought to be raised by hydraulic power, &c.

A mill making 13,000 tons wrought-iron annually will require 700 hands and thirty horses, at a monthly cost of $40,000. Suitable arrangements will easily reduce this force from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent.

The condition of the labor market is a serious hindrance to the progress of iron manufacturing.

No need to dilate on this point. It is conceded by all. Workmen work not only to control their own labor, but to appoint their overseers, limit the number of apprentices, and rule the shop. Capitalists are deterred from entering into large undertakings by this demoralization.

Much more might be said to the same effect, but my time and your space press.

Although it is a rule in commerce to sell dear, as well as to buy cheap, the necessity of the day is that iron be made as good and as cheap as possible.

To make cheap and good iron is to secure the trade of the world, for which no country is so abundantly supplied by the raw material as our own. Puddling by machinery has been made a success. Blooming-mills can work masses of iron that were thought impracticable a few years ago. Mr. Holley, in the Bessemer process, has shown how furnaces can be stocked, cranes worked, molten metal carried, hot ingots handled, by hydraulic machinery instead of hand labor. Let the capital, the intellect, and the labor of our country unite in building up iron-works that shall add to our renown, and give us the status so long held by Great Britain. IRONICAL.

Friday, Aug. 22, 1873.

"BAZIN'S EXPRESS-SHIPS."

The Paris *Opinion Nationale* mentions that a steam-ship of 2,200 tons burden is now in construction at Bordeaux, in accordance with plans drawn by M. Bazin, inventor of "Bazin's Express-Ships." The hulk of the vessel, according to the *Opinion*, consists of three vast rollers which sink into the water to their axis. It is claimed that the reduction of friction secured by the adoption of this shape instead of the usual keel, will result in the attainment of a speed of thirty kilometres an hour. The Transatlantic journey could thus be accomplished in four and one-half days. The steamer now building is to have engines of 450 horse power, and is to carry 450 tons of freight and 250 first-class passengers.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Portland, Me., Aug. 22, 1873.

At the general session this morning twelve new members were elected, two of them being ladies. Nineteen new papers were accepted.

A resolution was submitted last evening and referred to the standing committee, who referred it to the President this morning, with power to report a committee at his leisure, on the preservation of forests, and with an additional resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by this Association to memorialize Congress and the several State Legislatures upon the importance of promoting the cultivation of timber and the preservation of forests, and to recommend proper legislation for securing these objects.

Resolved, That the Committee of the Association be instructed to co-operate with the National Association Committee, appointed for a similar object.

THE LUNCH.

After the adjournment of the sections, at 1 o'clock, a lunch was provided by the ladies of Portland, in Congress Hall, to which the members of the Association, and the ladies accompanying them, were invited. The tables presented a very fine appearance, displaying an excellent collation. The floral decorations were very beautiful, every table being decorated with large bouquets, a mammoth basket of rare flowers being suspended from the chandelier in the centre of the hall, and at every plate a bouquet was laid. The tables were served by the ladies of Portland. About 125 guests were present.

EXCURSION.

The revenue steamer McCulloch has been placed at the disposal of the Committee on Excursions, and will leave Custom-house Wharf at 12 o'clock to-morrow, for an excursion among the islands of Casco Bay.

ENTOMOLOGY.

A meeting of the entomologists was held in the Aldermen's Room, last evening, after the adjournment of the general session. Dr. Le Conte acted as chairman, and Mr. Uhler as secretary. After discussion, a committee of two, consisting of Dr. J. G. Morris and Mr. A. R. Grote, was appointed to draft a memorial addressed to the American Entomological Society of Philadelphia, recommending a yearly meeting of the society at the same times and places with the American Association for the Advancement of Science. At the meeting at 12:30 to-day, it was decided not to hold separate meetings as a sub section.

After the close of the New-York mail, last evening, Dr. L. H. Morgan, of Rochester, N. Y., by special invitation, discussed, before a general session of the Association, held in the City Hall, the "Architecture of the American Aborigines." The intrinsic and popular value of this discourse warrants a somewhat extended résumé. It was the object of this paper to show that a common principle—that of communism in living—pervaded, and, in fact, determined the character of the architecture of the American aborigines. In their domestic life they were organized in groups, each group consisting of several families of related persons, occupying a single house or cluster of houses, and practicing communism within the household. That this principle determined their domestic architecture is clearly seen as well in the capacious cabin of the Northern savage as in the so-called palace at Palenque and in the Governor's house at Uxmal.

When America was discovered in its several regions the aborigines were found in two distinctive conditions. First, were the roving Indians, such as those inhabiting the valley of the Columbia River, the Hudson Bay territory, parts of Canada, and, in general, all parts of North and South America where agriculture was unknown. Second, were the strictly village Indians, who depended on horticulture for subsistence, such as the village Indians of New-Mexico, Mexico, and Central America, and upon the plateau of the Andes. Between the two, and connecting the extremes by insensible gradations, were the partially village and the partially horticultural Indians, as the Iroquois, the New-England and Virginia Indians, the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, the Mandans, Minnitarees, and Arickarees.

The weapons, arts, usages, inventions, dances, architecture, and form of government of all alike bear the impress of a common mind, and show, in their wide range, the successive stages of development, the same original conception. Our first mistake consisted in overrating the advancement of the village Indians, our second, in underrating that of the roving and of the partially village Indians, whence, also, resulted a third—that of separating one from the other and treating them as of different stock. The accumulated evidence seems to leave no doubt that the aborigines of America are of common stock, with the single exception of the Esquimaux.

The non-horticultural Indians were without the art of pottery, and were in a state of savagery, the partially village Indians possessed this art, and were in the first stage of barbarism, while the village Indians cultivated by irrigation, built houses of adobe brick and stone, and a part of them—the Peruvians—had domesticated the llama and invented the process of making bronze, and were in the middle stage of barbarism. It remained for them to discover the process of smelting iron ore to attain the closing period of barbarism, and beyond this to invent a phonetic alphabet, with the use of writing and literary composition, to reach the first stage of civilization. None of them had advanced beyond the middle period of barbarism.

The organization into *gentes* was noticed briefly. The aborigines of North America were generally thus organized. It has been found in at least sixty nations, speaking as many dialects, including a portion of the village Indians of New-Mexico. It prevailed among the village Indians of Central America, and certainly existed among the Azteca. The *gens* is a body of consanguinii, tracing their descent from a common ancestor, the fact being preserved by a common gentile name, as Wolf, Bear, Buffalo, Deer, &c. As descent was limited either to the male or to the female line, the latter being the general rule among the American aborigines, it necessarily included but a part of the descendants. When descent was in the female line, it was traced through females exclusively, the children of the males belonging to the *gentes* of their respective mothers. Consequently the *gentes* originated in pairs. New *gentes* were continually forming by subdivision. The *gens* was the unit of the national system. The second stage of their organization was the *nation*, consisting of several *gentes*, all speaking the same dialect, and related by intermarriage. No person could marry into his own *gens*. Each *gens* elects its own chief. All property was hereditary in the *gens*. A portion advanced to the stage of a confederacy of several nations, speaking dialects of the same stock language as the Iroquois and the Aztec Confederacy of Mexico. The Indians of Central America were probably thus organized. The *gens* was founded on consanguinity—this was the unit of aggregation. The nation was founded on dialect, and the Confederacy on stock language. The *gens* was governed by its chief, the nation by a council of the gentile chiefs, and the Confederacy by a general council of chiefs. Such a government was an oligarchy. Privileged classes were unknown. The chief had no special privileges or power to enforce labor in the construction of temples or houses. Their government was a *societas* founded upon persons. They had no conception of a *civitas* or State founded on territory. It required Greek acumen civilized to work out the idea of a township and substitute it for the *gens* as the unit of organization. Cleisthenes, by creating the Attic deme or township, laid the foundation of all civil government, modern as well as ancient. Organization in *gentes* is one of the most ancient and widespread of human institutions. Traces of it are found among the Greeks, Romans, in Asia, Africa, and Australia, in the Scottish clans, and among the ancient Germans. Communism in living originated in a union to procure subsistence, a necessity of aboriginal life. Among many of the Indian tribes the spoils of the forest and the lakes belong not to the individual hunter or fisherman, but to the tribe. Among the village Indians the garden was held and its products shared in common.

The indigenous architecture of the village Indians has invested their history with special interest. The Indian edifices of Mexico and Central America at the period of the conquest excited great surprise on account of their palatial extent, mode of construction, and character of ornamentation. Yet it would seem that a false estimate has been drawn from these remains as to the condition and advancement of these people. A common principle pervades this architecture from the long house of the Iroquois to the adobe brick or stone edifice of the village Indians of New-Mexico, and to the dressed

stone houses of Uxmal. The principle of communism in living pervading every phase of aboriginal development is the true key to their peculiar style of architecture.

The speaker next described the dome-shaped lodge of the Ojibwas, large enough for two or more families living in common, also the portable skin-tent of the Dakotas, now universally adopted by the Indians of the plains, and of the village of communal houses in Virginia, described by Wythe, in 1690. This village contained seventeen houses, each large enough for eight or ten families. A village of the Senecas in Monroe county, N. Y., was described as showing the same features. The village house of the Iroquois was sketched, with the aid of a diagram, on the black-board. It was from fifty to eighty feet long, and from fifteen to twenty-five wide. The interior was divided into compartments seven or eight feet square, each opening into a longitudinal hall extending through the whole building. At the two ends of this hall were the only external doors. Between each pair of apartments was a fire-pit, used in common for two families. Provisions were made common stock. Here we find communism in living as an actual practice, and an expression of the plan of the houses. This custom seems, in fact, to be a universal condition of barbarous society.

Dr. Morgan next described in detail, and by means of numerous diagrams, the construction of the Pueblos of New-Mexico and in Central America. These buildings were constructed of stone in the most durable manner, and in their arrangement prove most conclusively that they were designed to accommodate communities. They were often several stories high and arranged in the form of terraces. The notions of earlier travelers that these immense piles of masonry were royal palaces, are dispelled by a careful study of their construction, and the communistic tendencies which seem the universal characteristic of the grade of civilization to which they had attained. The "Halls of the Montezumas" were, no doubt, simply communal houses. One of them was sufficient to accommodate the army of Cortez, consisting of 1,500 men.

DR. A. C. HAMLIN ON DIAMONDS.

Dr. A. C. Hamlin, of Bangor, exhibited a magnificent collection of gems, consisting of a great variety of colored diamonds, both cut and in the natural state; also, crystals of sapphire from Ceylon, together with many other gems of rare beauty. Dr. Hamlin expressed the opinion that the diamond is, geologically, the newest of gems. He combated the theory that the diamond takes its crystalline form within solid rocks, by the disintegration of which it is released, and is subsequently found among the débris in river gravels and other similar places. He argues, rather, that the diamond is found in, or rather upon, beds of gravel, usually modified *drift*, and has never been found anywhere else, because it is formed alone among the gravel. The diamond placers of South America, of India, of Ceylon, and of South Africa are all geologically similar. The placer is usually a filled-up lagoon, of basin shape, with a gravelly bottom. Near the margin the diamonds are found at a slight depth, imbedded among the gravel. Further toward the middle of the lagoon the depth to the gravelly bottom may be seventy or eighty feet; hence it is necessary to dig to that depth to find the diamond stratum. This universal mode of occurrence leads to the conclusion—for which also other reasons were given—that the formation of diamonds began long after the close of the drift period, and that they are of undoubted vegetable origin, and have been crystallized by the crystallogenic forces pervading the gravel-beds, where they are now always found *in situ*. It has been observed that among the oldest collection of gems in India the diamond is of comparatively rare occurrence; from which, at least, a hint of a still more recent origin may be derived.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE—ITS PROGRESS.

By E. B. Elliott, of the Treasury Department, Washington.—It is generally conceded that the establishment of a simple and correlated system of international coinage is in a high degree desirable, and that such system should be upon a gold and a metric basis; gold to be a legal tender of payment in all amounts, while silver should be subsidiary, an over-value token, and legal tender only in sums of limited amount, and the weight of the standard coins to be referable to the metrical unit of weight—the gramme. Partial progress toward the establishment of such an international system has of late been made in Germany, in the Scandinavian States, in the Netherlands, also in the United States. Japan has adopted a complete system of coinage on a gold and simple metric basis, and is the only country of the world of which this can yet be said. The basis adopted by Japan is that recommended to Congress for adoption by this Association at its session in Salem in 1870.

The action referred to above as lately taken by the United States in the direction of a metric system of international coinage, is the establishment by the late Congress of our subsidiary silver coinage upon a metric basis, the half dollar hereafter coined to weigh just twelve and one-half grammes, and the quarter dollar and dime in proportion. Silver pieces of three and five cents are not hereafter to be coined. No modification of the gold coinage was made in the late legislation, action in this direction being reserved for some future session.

The States now comprising the German Empire, the Scandinavian States, (Sweden, Norway, and Denmark,) and the Netherlands, have, up to the present time or within a very late period, had systems of coinage based upon exclusively silver standard. In these several States legislation has been just completed or is in progress to change their standard units of account from silver to either a gold basis or to that of a double standard. It is to be regretted that the new standard of gold coinage will not have simple relations as to weight with the gramme, although expressed in terms of the gramme. Concerted action will doubtless ere long be had, by which, for exchange, and other international purposes, a common unit of account upon a gold and simple metric basis will be adopted by the different commercial nations of the world. At a meeting of the International Statistical Congress at The Hague, in 1870, it was recommended on motion of Dr. Farr, of London, the eminent statistician, that in statistical publications values should be given, not only in the monetary units of the country to which the statistical values pertain, but also in francs and in decagrammes of gold nine-tenths fine, the object being to secure recognition of the last-mentioned units. In a report to that Congress by Dr. Farr it was proposed that the system of Great Britain be so changed as to substitute the ten-gramme piece, with certain decimal subdivisions, for use in place of the existing British unit of account. This decagramme would be the exact equivalent of six of the proposed United States metric dollars, or of six Japanese yens, (or dollars,) the corresponding United States three-dollar piece being consequently precisely one-half of such proposed British unit. It is to be hoped that the system will be adopted in England, as thereby a simple correlation will be secured between the two proposed metric systems.

The following table compares the standards of certain existing and proposed systems of coinage:

One kilogramme of standard gold of nine-tenths fineness (or 900 grammes of pure gold) may be divided into—	Each piece weighing grammes.
100 proposed decagrammes	10.
598.153 United States dollars	1.6718*
600 Japanese yens	1.6666—
310 ten-franc pieces, (French,)	3.2258*
251 ten-mark pieces, (German,)	3.9825—
223.2 proposed ten-crown piece, (Swedish,)	4.4805—
147.62 proposed ten-florin piece, (Netherlands,)	6.774

* Plus.

NOTE.—The British gold sovereign is of the fineness of eleven-twelfths, and weighs 7.98805 grammes, containing of pure gold, 7.32238 grammes, and consequently is equivalent in value to 8.13596 grammes of the fineness of nine-tenths.

At the evening session, the following announcement was received with great applause:

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of New-York City, to-day elected a member, sympathizing with the purposes of our Association—"the advancement of science"—and seeing the new crop of young and industrious scientific investigators, who are to form the future basis, following in the footsteps of the veterans of science, founders of this Association, and being aware of the financial difficulties which often beset the path of those noble men of science who labor more for truth than profit's sake, wishes to place at the disposal of the Permanent Secretary the sum of $1,000, to be used, according to the directions of the Standing Committee, for the promotion and publication of original investigations made by members of the Association, and accepted by the Standing Committee, to be published by means of this donation.

I am authorized to add that this offer will be repeated as often as the Permanent Committee deems necessary for the interest of advancing science.

P. H. VANDERWEYDE.

To the Standing Committee.

THE PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 23.—The printing cloths market is strong with prices tending upward. Stock in the hands of the manufacturers light. Sales of the week, 42,000 pieces at 5⅜@5½c., for Standard to Extra 56 by 60; 6¼c. for Standard 60 by 64; 6½c. for Extra 64 squares.

FRENCH MONARCHICAL COMBINATIONS.

DE CHAMBORD'S POSITION—FUTURE ACTION FOR THE ASSEMBLY—NEWSPAPER SPECULATIONS.

"A French correspondent" of the London *Times* writes to that journal from Paris, under date of Aug. 12: "Your readers may possibly be desirous of a change of subject, and that something else than the Comte De Paris interview and its consequences should be considered. But we who live in France, where nothing is spoken of but that visit, who witness the impetuosity with which the 'Fusion' is attacked by some and defended by others—when we feel that this 'Fusion,' or 'Monarchical combination,' whichever it may be called, is one of the two or three solutions able to effect the release of the country from its present provisional condition, and to place it once more in the ranks of civilized and organized nations—find it impossible to divest ourselves of this all-absorbing thought or to discuss any other subject. It is the more difficult to do so because nothing was ever at once so simple and so complex, and when we reflect upon the cause of the perplexity into which the minds of all French Monarchists are at present thrown, we find something which creates the utmost astonishment. Can anything more strange be conceived? In consequence of a succession of events in which he has had no share, the Comte De Chambord finds himself for the first time for forty-three years in a position to contemplate the probability of an early and legal accession to the throne of France. For the first time since the death of Louis XVI. we may see in France a prince, born to the throne, succeeding to the dignity of his ancestors, without having solicited this succession, without having intrigued for it, without having resorted to violence for it, and we may also witness the strange fact of a prince renouncing his competition for power, and from the most formidable of pretenders becoming one of the most loyal of subjects. All this, too, occurs at a most unexpected moment, and when the most ardent partisans of a 'fusion' had almost abandoned all hope of it. The sole obstacle, indeed, which seems at this moment to stand in the way of a restoration of a French monarchy is the Prince himself who for forty years has declared that monarchy is the only salvation of the country. All this sounds incredible, but thus it is.

When the Assembly meets again there will be 400 voices prepared to proclaim the monarchy, if, indeed, the excitement of the time will allow us to await patiently the period fixed for the reassembling of the Chamber. The two Conservative fractions together reckon 400 votes; that is, a majority sufficient, whatever those who are interested in maintaining the contrary may say, to proclaim the establishment of monarchy. There can be no doubt that this majority will be increased by some thirty or forty votes, and that, notwithstanding the probable defection of the Bonapartists, when the time comes for counting the numbers there will be found 440 in favor of a proclamation of monarchy against some 270 dissentionists. After the step just taken by the Count De Paris, the crown must be offered to the Count De Chambord. It may, therefore, be said that a relative majority of 140 votes, certain of the adhesion of the nation, and convinced of the validity of its decision, is prepared to proclaim the Count De Chambord as King of France. Everything seems prepared for the accomplishment of this great undertaking, but still there is hesitation. That hesitation arises because it is not yet known whether the theory of Divine right will permit the Comte De Chambord to reign as a modern king, and to govern in accordance with the rules of social justice which have become impressed upon French minds during the last eighty years. It is that which causes hesitation, and it is that which is the remarkable feature of the emergency. It must, too, be added that this visit of the Comte De Paris has been so far an important event that at the present moment no person doubts the possibility of a monarchical restoration—an event which, up to the adjournment of the Assembly, was regarded as a mere chimerical suggestion.

But all these incredible changes, all the hopes to which they have given rise in the minds of royalists, all this excitement is still held in suspense by the unswerving persistence attributed to the Comte De Chambord in the ideas he has so often expressed. The partisans of monarchy dare not offer the Crown to him, lest he should give his acceptance only upon conditions to which not 100 Deputies in the Chamber would be inclined to accept. That is the reason why we hear of various combinations which indicate a sense of the possibility of a refusal by the Comte De Chambord to return to France except with the title of King by Divine right. It has been well understood, both abroad and in France, that this nation, which has always accepted an accomplished fact, would never pardon those who should place at the mercy of a king the glorious and inalienable conquests of its great Revolution.

But the fanatical supporters of Divine right do not look upon the matter in that way. In their eyes the visit of the Comte De Paris has henceforth placed France at the disposal of the King, its master; he has neither counsel to receive nor nation to consult, and one of these organs of White Radicalism has designated as a 'party manœuvre' a dispatch published by the *Times* announcing that some persons of influence proposed to visit the Comte De Chambord with a view to urge him to make the concessions which are necessary for a fusion of the two parties. Happily, however, the moderate fraction, which is also the most numerous, does not regard the position in that manner. It knows there are concessions which France would never consent to, and it will not ruin itself forever in the estimation of the country by assenting to conditions which would not be accepted by a majority of the Chamber, or even by a respectable minority of the nation. We cannot, therefore, be surprised to find various combinations openly proposed, and that, not being able to overcome the obstacle which Divine right places in its own approach to power, they should seek to turn it.

Thus it is that the *Soir* speaks of an arrangement which it puts forth as quite serious. According to that proposition, the majority of the Permanent Committee is endeavoring to form a majority favorable to a monarchy, and as soon as such majority shall have been formed will carry out with the utmost expedition the following resolutions: 1. Monarchy is the legal form of government in France; 2. A Committee of thirty members is appointed to draw up a Constitution; 3. The National Assembly adjourns for two months in order to allow the Committee time to complete its task; 4. Marshal MacMahon will continue to exercise, under the title of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, the powers previously intrusted to him. 'The Comte De Chambord, finding himself thus called to power without conditions, would make the necessary concessions, and would declare his desire to govern constitutionally.'

Other people, however, have less confidence in the pliancy of the Comte De Chambord, and anticipate that he might refuse all concessions. They have considered what would happen then, but the following plan has been suggested: They will declare to the Comte De Chambord that a majority cannot be obtained in the Chamber except upon condition of his accepting a constitution voted by the Assembly. In the event of the Comte's refusal they would reply that it only remained for the Chamber to definitively proclaim the Republic and to give in their adhesion to it. They consider that the Comte de Chambord, being desirous at any price of preserving France from the Republic, which he believes would be fatal to it, and not wishing to renounce the principles he has always professed, or to retract the declaration he has made, will, in consideration of the Comte de Paris' visit, content himself with the title of King, and will authorize the Comte de Paris to carry on the Government with the title of Regent. In my opinion they must be very simple who do not perceive that the Comte de Chambord, placed as he is, can neither abdicate nor reign as a modern King; and that since the visit of the Comte de Paris the state of affairs has become more complicated, because the Comte de Paris has ceased to be a resource for the partizans of modern monarchy. With respect to Marshal MacMahon, nothing is more pleasant than to find how in each of these proposed arrangements loyalty and disinterestedness form the principal basis, and that it has entered into no one's head to consider not only whether the Marshal might desire to prolong his own power, but whether he would hesitate a single moment to abandon it. That is the immense benefit which this loyal soldier has conferred upon France."

RESCUE FROM DROWNING.

While the night watchmen of Bellevue Hospital were on duty yesterday morning, at a few minutes before 4 o'clock, they heard cries proceeding from the dock at the foot of Twenty-eighth street. Hastening to the spot they scaled a wall, and saw a man struggling in the water. They immediately jumped in after him, and succeeded in bringing him safely to the shore. On inquiry it was ascertained that he had been drinking freely, and in a half delirious condition had thrown himself into the river.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

About 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the two-story frame building, No. 198 Grand street, Williamsburg, occupied by A. Goldstein as a clothing-store. The flames spread rapidly, extending to Nos. 196, 194, 192, and 190. These buildings were occupied respectively by Adam Schmidt, dealer in boots and shoes; Wm. Brainerd, gentlemen's furnishing goods; Mrs. Cordeliers, dealer in furs and hats, and H. C. Vaughan, dealer in oils, lamps, &c. The fire was not extinguished at 1 o'clock this morning, but was fully under control. The losses will not probably exceed $18,600. Sylvester Tuttle & Son were the owners of the buildings destroyed.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF ROCHEFORT.

The following is the letter which the Duc De Broglie addressed to M. Victor Hugo, who solicited his intervention to prevent the embarkation of M. Rochefort: I have received during a short absence from Paris the letter you have written to me, and I hasten to transmit it to M. Beulé. M. Rochefort ought to be the object, if the intentions of the Government have been carried out, of a careful medical examination, and the order for his departure ought not to have been given unless it was certain that the execution of the law would not endanger his life or his health. You will doubtless understand that the intellectual powers which M. Rochefort possesses increase his responsibility, and can scarcely serve as a motive to mitigate the punishment due to the gravity of his offense. Some unhappy and ignorant persons, who have been led away by his words, and who leave behind them families in misery, would have a right to greater indulgence. Accept the assurance of my high consideration.

BROGLIE.

THE ELEVENTH STREET CALAMITY.

SEARCH FOR THE MISSING BODY—RELEIF FOR THE FAMILIES OF THE VICTIMS.

By direction of Coroner Herrman, the search for the body of Patrick Donohue, the missing lad, who is supposed to have been crushed to death beneath the walls of the building No. 323 West Eleventh street, was continued, yesterday, but without success. The ricketty walls having been securely propped up, a gang of laborers set to work early yesterday morning, removing the mass of débris. A large crowd collected about the scene of the calamity, but were kept at a safe distance by a cordon of police. During the morning, a boy's cap was found among the rubbish, and this was subsequently identified as that worn by the lad Donohue. This seemed conclusive evidence that the boy was in the building when the terrible accident occurred, and there appears to be no doubt that his mangled body will be found beneath the ruins. The search was continued until darkness supervened, but no trace of the body could be found. The search will be resumed to-day, and continued until the body is discovered. The funeral of several of the victims of the catastrophe occurred yesterday, and were attended by large numbers of sympathizing workmen. The wounded at Bellevue Hospital are doing well, and all are out of danger.

For several days past the agents of the Children's Aid Society and several charitable bodies have been visiting the families of the victims, and the amount of good already done is almost incalculable. Mrs. Catherine Cronin, wife of Cornelius Cronin, who died after arriving at Bellevue Hospital. She was found in utterly destitute circumstances, and without any means of supporting herself or her child. The wants of the poor woman were speedily supplied, and the means of decently burying her husband placed at her disposal. Jeremiah Driscol, killed, and Timothy Driscol, seriously wounded, lived at No. 125 Greenwich avenue. Mrs. Jeremiah Driscol was visited, and found with three little children without food or money. Food was at once furnished, and one of the Society's physicians sent to attend the undressed wounds of Timothy. Jacob Reuter, who was killed, lived in Sixty-fourth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. He left a wife and two small children. Tickets were left with the woman, which will insure her an abundant supply of food. John Fingar's wife and two children, residing at No. 366 West Fifty-second street, were also relieved. Michael McFee, killed, resided at No. 577 Greenwich street. The wife is left utterly destitute, with five children. They were supplied with food.

The wife and four children of Frank Riley, of No. 248 West Tenth street, the family of French Reth, No. 352 West Forty-fifth street, who were found in destitute circumstances, have all been relieved; and Thomas Trainor, of Fifty-fourth street and Second avenue, has been supplied with food and medicine.

OBITUARY.

HON. THOMAS A. R. NELSON.

A telegraphic dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn., announces that Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, died at his residence in that city at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, of cholera, after an illness of two days. Judge Nelson was a native of Tennessee, and was educated for the Bar. His first prominent appearance in public life was in 1848 as a Presidential elector. President Fillmore, in 1851, appointed him a Commissioner to China. He was chosen a representative from Tennessee in the Thirty-sixth Congress, and was a member of the Special Committee of Thirty-three on the rebellious States. He was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, but was prevented from taking his seat by the forcible action of the rebel Government. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia "National Union Convention" in 1866; and in March, 1868, he acted as one of the counsel for President Andrew Johnson before the High Court of Impeachment. He was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

REV. DR. TODD.

Rev. John Todd, D. D., long a Pastor of the First Congregational Church of Pittsfield, Mass., and author of the Students' Manual and numerous books for the young, and one of the best-known clergymen in Western Massachusetts, died at his home yesterday morning, in his seventy-third year.

WESTERN RAILROAD BANDITTI.

Railroad traveling in the West is attended sometimes with more dangers than are known to it in the East, many as they are. From reports in the Leavenworth *Commercial* it would appear that a band of ruffians lie in wait along the railroad track and fire on the trains, and fill up the intervals between their passage by shooting at the flagmen. The last occurrence of this character is thus described: Yesterday morning when the freight-train which passes here at 3:40 A. M. had almost reached Kickapoo, the engineer was startled by the report of guns and the sound of bullets rattling about the engine. It being yet dark, he did not deem it safe to greatly accelerate his speed, and he was particularly confirmed in the belief that it was unsafe to do so from the fact that the reflection from the headlight of the engine to the track in front of him had ceased, and as it seemed to him, the lamp had been put out by the shooting. On examination it was found that the bullets had struck the headlight, breaking the glass into fragments, and extinguishing the light. Fortunately no one on the train was hit by any of the stray balls, and the train was not further molested. In view of the frequency and desperate character of the acts committed upon that part of the road within a few days, adds the *Commercial*, the query is pertinent, is it safe traveling between Leavenworth and Atchison? The answer would certainly seem to be that it is not.

A SENSIBLE PLAN OF RELIEF.

At a recent meeting of the Relief Committee who have in charge the work of relieving the sufferers by the great fire in Portland, Oregon, a plan was proposed which is intended to put into practice the idea of helping men to help themselves. It was proposed to effect loans at low rates of interest on as favorable time as can be agreed upon, to small manufacturers and employers of labor in various branches of trade, who were burned out and lost their stocks. As security for these loans, mortgages will be given on the real estate. Take, for example, remarks a Portland paper, the case of a certain well known foundry owner, who has lost everything. Before the fire he furnished seven or eight mechanics with constant employment. His loss was, of course, also their own, as it threw them out of employment. It is now proposed to loan the employer a sum sufficient to enable him to resume business in a small way, and he in turn will be able to employ help, and if the terms are any way advantageous, the proprietor will be able to meet his payments, and by these means re-establish himself in business once more and furnish means of livelihood to other sufferers.

SALMON FISHERY OF OREGON.

A Portland (Oregon) paper states that the season just closed has been the most successful one ever known in the annals of the State. All the fisheries have been run at their utmost capacities, and expense has not been spared to make the catch as large as possible. It is estimated that the total number of cases of canned salmon put up this season would amount to about 152,000, which, at $6 a case, would amount to $912,000. In addition to this, there has been in the neighborhood of 3,500 barrels of salt salmon put up, which is valued at $24,500. Owing to the increased demand at the canneries, there has been but about one-half as much salmon packed in barrels as there was last season. Allowing but a small estimate for outside fisheries, it is safe to say that the Columbia River salmon will this year swell the imports of Oregon over $1,000,000 more than they otherwise would have been.

GREAT STORMS IN FRANCE.

On Friday night, Aug. 8, a violent storm burst over Paris, which caused much injury to property and some loss of life. The lightning struck a house in the Rue St. Maur, entered a room where a child was sleeping, destroyed an engraving hanging over the bedstead, and found an exit by breaking through the wall. The child was only injured by being cut by broken glass. In the Rue des Batignolles a coachman was killed by lightning while sitting on his box. In the Vezelay a woman was killed at the moment when she was opening a window, and at Neuilly a man was killed in the streets. Torrents of rain fell, which filled the sewers to such an extent that thousands of rats were drowned, and the waters of the Seine were so disturbed that several corpses which had been for some time in the river, were brought to the surface. Accounts from Nice report a fearful storm in that neighborhood, when immense damage was done to the fruit crops by the hailstones, which were so large that a mule is said to have been killed by them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see in your paper of the 19th inst. some remarks on the competition for the Centennial Exhibition buildings.

If the partial manner in which this competition has been conducted is a sample of what citizens of the United States, not residents of Philadelphia, are to expect at the hands of the managers of the Exhibition, it is well that intending exhibitors should be made aware of the fact.

I saw the forty-three proposed plans, and indorse your correspondent, Mr. A. F. Oakey, in relation to them.

Judging the future from the past, it now seems likely that out of every ten or twelve exhibitors, singled out by the managers, for the merit of their productions, at least eight or ten will be found to be Philadelphians.

Although every fair mind will acknowledge the merits of the products of the Quaker City, it is doubtful whether the combined talent of all the other cities of the Union, only amounts to a small fraction of what she can produce.

Will you kindly give this a space in your columns? I am, yours truly,

ARTHUR BECKWITH,
No. 69 Union place, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1873.

A CONSTANT SOURCE OF DANGER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please allow a yearly subscriber space in your paper for the expression of an opinion, in which all the people living on the line of the New-York and Harlem, and the New-York and New-Haven Railroads concur. The track from Fordham to Mott Haven runs through one continuous village, and is without a fence the whole distance. On all the vacant lots cows and horses are permitted to pasture, and even on the very sides of the track, thus making it exceedingly dangerous to travel at a high rate of speed through this district. This evening we nearly struck a cow at Tremont, and that, too, going at full speed. Now that accidents are so frequent let us have the railroad inclosed with a cheap fence for the three miles referred to, and in the end the corporations will be the gainer, and the public obtain what they have a right to expect, reasonably safe transportation. Trusting you will insert this article in your paper, as a way of preventing accidents before one actually occurs, I subscribe myself

TUESDAY, Aug. 19, 1873. CHEAP FENCE.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF BANK DIRECTORS IN AIDING THE GOLD CONSPIRATORS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The attention of the business men of this City is called to the anomalous condition of affairs existing in the intimate relations of the banks of New-York with the speculators composing what is known as the "Gold Clique." At a time when all natural causes combine to reduce the premium on gold, these men have conspired together to force up the price, precipitate a panic, if necessary, and thereby do incalculable injury to the business interests of this Metropolis and the country at large. In the advancement of their nefarious designs, the aid of the banks is confidently relied upon. These institutions have long been in the habit of loaning money upon gold as collateral security, an operation which is a virtual locking up of the gold used as security, (thereby rendering most substantial aid to the clique,) and at the same time a diversion of the funds of the banks from their proper channels into the hands of the conspirators, enabling them to buy more gold, and thus multiply their operations. The remedy for this state of affairs is so plain that it would seem hardly necessary to draw attention to it. In looking over a list of the Directors of the banks of New-York, it will be seen that the leading business interests of the City are represented in many of them by their most influential men. The Directors of a bank are popularly supposed to control the disposal of its funds, yet we find that in many cases where merchants are the greatest sufferers by the manipulations of the "gold clique," those same merchants, in the capacity of Bank Directors, sanction the loaning of money upon gold, thereby rendering direct aid to unscrupulous speculators, assisting them in locking up gold, and thereby maintaining a fictitious price for it, and at the same time depriving merchants, customers of the bank, of moneyed accommodation, to which they are justly entitled. There can be no doubt but that the merchants of New-York can control the action of its banks. Let them once come to the determination (in their official capacities as Directors of banks) to lend no money where gold is the security offered, and the gigantic power now wielded by a clique of speculators, who boldly threaten the very existence of the business of New-York, will sink to insignificance, and gold corners and gold cornerers will be reckoned among the things of the past. WORTH STREET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 22, 1873.

ERRAND BOYS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the Summer months we errand boys have a hard job of it. We are compelled to work until 10 o'clock every evening, and until 11:30 on Saturday, thus depriving us of all time during which we might read or swim, and we get no more than $2 50 or $3. If you would please put this in your paper, where it can be seen, you will greatly oblige one who is compelled to work till 10 o'clock, when he might just as well get off at 8.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 22, 1873.

ANOTHER AGGRIEVED NEWARK PASSENGER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing your disposition to place before the public the various impositions often practiced by railway officials on passengers, I take the liberty of addressing you on a subject similar to an article which appeared in your valued paper a few days since. I am a resident of Newark doing business in New-York, and travel back and forth every day between the two cities, using the Newark and New-York Railroad (a branch of the New-Jersey Central Railroad) as my means of transit. Have been a commuter and casual passenger from the time the road was first constructed, (four years,) and have met with little annoyances occasionally, from some of the officials but not until last evening on the 7:15 train from New-York had anything occurred worthy of complaint.

It seems that the conductor gathers the tickets for Bergen avenue immediately after leaving Communipaw, and for Newark after leaving Bergen avenue. Between the two first-named stations he took my Newark ticket with the Bergen avenue tickets, not looking to see if he was doing right, but punching it, and putting it in his pocket. I, knowing nothing of their arrangements for gathering their tickets, which I find is a recent regulation, of course thought nothing of it. After leaving Bergen avenue he demanded my ticket a second time, and upon my refusal to pay, stopped the train and put me out on the Newark Meadows, occasioning a walk of three miles to my home. Upon going to see the general passenger agent of the road, I could obtain no satisfaction, he simply saying "that the conductor had probably forgotten, and I should have paid my fare a second time, as it was only fifteen cents."

Now, because conductors on the New-Jersey Central Railroad are of a forgetful frame of mind are the passengers to suffer such imposition at their hands? I think it is time these matters were corrected by the public, if the railway authorities overlook them in this manner. NEWARK.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1873.

THE NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

This great structure, which connects the New-York Central and Great Western Railways over Niagara River, has been for months past undergoing improvement. It has been thoroughly inspected, with a purpose to discover the condition of its anchorage and concealed parts. Everything was found to be as perfect as when laid, twenty years ago. The entire woodwork has been replaced with new, and there is nothing about the bridge which is not just as perfect as on the day it was first completed. A strong new chord has been put under the carriage-way of the bridge, and the one above has been rebuilt. Engineers declare that the bridge could not fall if the cables were wholly removed. The popular idea has been that the whole weight of the structure depended on the cables. Those cables that have so long supported a bridge full of loaded cars without flinching will no doubt long continue to do all that is required of them.

A SULTAN'S VISIT.

A Zanzibar letter in the London *Times* of July 6 says: "It appears certain that the Sultan will really go to Europe by the mail in the first week in August. His Highness, it is said, requires rest and change of scene after the crisis through which he has lately passed; and it can be believed that he is desirous to escape from the odium which his late acceptance of the treaty is sure to call forth regarding him. He has but very lately imprisoned and severely punished an Arab of high influence whom he found guilty of attempting to break the provisions of the new treaty by smuggling a cargo of slaves; and it is but natural that he may wish to escape from the necessity of acting often in a way which must be repugnant to his feelings, though he may consider it necessary to prove his bona fides to the English Government. He must also be anxious about the Muscat subsidy, and generally solicitous to ascertain how far his acceptance of the treaty proposed by the English Government will be met with reciprocal generosity and friendship. It is a pity (the writer adds) his Highness has so timed his visit that he will not reach London until September, when everybody will be out of town. The principal influences, however, are those which govern his departure from Zanzibar, and not his arrival in England; and it may be presumed that, even in September, some endeavor will be made to give him a courteous welcome in London. He will, it is rumored, visit Paris, and probably return by Mecca. Dr. Kirk will probably accompany him, and in that case the Consular Agency would for a time remain in the hands of Mr. Holmwood, Capt. Elton, the Acting Assistant, being absent on leave at Natal."

ANTIQUE VASES.

"A curious communication," says *Galignani*, "was made to the French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, at its sitting of the 1st inst., by M. De Witte, one of the best archæologists of Europe, on two amphoræ quite recently dug up at Corneto, in Tuscany. They pertain to the sort which used to be given as prizes to the victors at the Panathenaic games. Many of these relics are preserved both in public and private museums, and highly prized on account of the paintings with which they are adorned, and of the chronological indications they offer, since they are generally marked with the name of the archon under whose administration they were awarded. One of these panathenaic amphoræ bears a painting representing Pallas standing and turned toward the left in a fighting attitude, with the lance in her right hand and the shield on her left arm. The face is in profile, but the lines setting off the folds of the garments are extremely well drawn, pointing to an advanced state of art. To the goddess' left, on the top of a column, is Triptolemus on a winged chariot; to the right there is another pillar, surmounted by a figure of Victory holding a branch of laurel. Along this column there is the usual inscription, 'Ton Athenethen Athlon,' (the prize given at Athens;) and on the other 'Pythodelos archon.' We know from other sources that this magistrate governed in the 111th Olympiad, and more exactly in the year 336 before our era, that is, the very one when Philip II., King of Macedonia, died. On the opposite side of the amphora there are four beardless warriors, armed with helmets and shields, in the act of running for the prize. The second amphora presents much the same subjects, with some variations in the details; thus, for instance, the group of runners is replaced by one of boxers. These two vases are particularly valuable, as they show Grecian art just before its decline, for other specimens three years later, under the archontate of Nikokrates, are much inferior to them."

ANOTHER SHOOTING DIFFICULTY.

One of those desperate "shooting difficulties" so common in the South took place in Swainesboro, Ga., on Friday of last week, resulting in the death of both participants. A lawyer named King and one Bruce McLeod had some dispute, and the result is given by the Augusta *Constitutionalist*: "Last week Mr. King visited Warren County on professional business, returning home on Friday. After dinner he started to his law office, between which and his residence, it is stated, Mr. McLeod intercepted him and renewed the difficulty thought to have been adjusted. The latter, seemingly determined to push the matter to its last analysis, drew his pistol and fired at Mr. King, without effect, before he had reached his office. Mr. King, being unarmed, called upon his assailant, demanding that if that was the manner in which he proposed to settle the difficulty, he should at least afford him a fair chance. Mr. McLeod, as we learn, continued firing. Mr. King reaching his office, obtained a pistol, and immediately returned the fire of his antagonist, the first shot taking effect in McLeod's side, producing a slight wound. At the same time Mr. King received a mortal wound from Mr. McLeod's pistol, the ball taking effect just above the right nipple, ranging through the right lung, and lodging in the back. Notwithstanding the shock of this terrible wound, Mr. King procured another pistol and fired a single shot at McLeod while within the very shadow of death. The ball took effect just above the left hip of the latter, passing through the lower intestines, producing a necessarily mortal wound. After firing this last shot Mr. King survived but a few minutes, when death relieved his sufferings. Mr. McLeod lived about twenty-four hours, when he, too, died.

CIVIL MARRIAGE IN PROTESTANT GERMANY.

The Business Committee of the German Protestant Verein has drawn up a series of propositions regarding civil marriage, to serve as a guide in the proceedings of the Protestant Diet at Leipsig. The Committee previously discharged the same office in reference to the constitution of the Protestant Church. In regard to civil marriage it says: "1. Civil marriage, in its temporal aspect, is no innovation, but, on the contrary, an ancient maxim of law, recognized by the entire Roman and German world, and also by the Church in the Middle Ages, as well as by the reformers. 2. Only as compulsory is it a pressing requirement at this time, in consequence of the difference of religions, the claims of the hierarchy, and the conflicts between Church and State. 3. It is no indignity to the Church. As an act of civil law it does not come within the Church's sphere. The ecclesiastical solemnization, on the other hand, as the act relating to the religious and moral side of marriage, gains as a freely fulfilled duty of conscience in purity and sacredness, and as a solicited act exalts the dignity and consideration of the Church. 4. The importance of the religious and moral side of marriage, requires of the Church on the introduction of civil marriage the complete fulfillment of the duty thereby imposed on it, and assuredly it (the Church) ought to *(a)* promote right Christian views of marriage; *(b)* require from its members that they contract marriage only with the Church's blessing, though that should be freely granted, and not be made the means of arbitrary attacks on the freedom of married persons; *(c)* where the ecclesiastical ceremony in spite of such an attitude on the part of the Church is not desired, the Church ought to urge the completion of that act, and protect its honor and dignity by all means accordant with the Church's constitution. 5. The ecclesiastical marriage ceremony rendered necessary by the introduction of civil marriage proceeds on the frank recognition of the binding and lawful character of civil marriage."

LYNCH LAW IN ARIZONA.

A special dispatch to the San Francisco *Bulletin* from San Diego, gives the following account of the lynching of four men in Tucson, Arizona: "On midnight of Wednesday Vicente Hernandez, otherwise known as 'Piedras Negras,' pawnbroker, and his wife, were murdered by having their skulls crushed in with a club and jugular veins cut with a knife. During the day $900 reward was subscribed by the citizens. Six men were arrested on suspicion. The citizens believing them to be criminals, proceeded to extort a confession. The principal murderer, a Mexican named Leonardo Cordova, confessed, fully exposing his associates, one of whom subsequently confessed. The three were compelled to disclose the hiding-place of the plunder. Next morning a settled determination was expressed to hang the three murderers of Hernandez and wife, and also to hang John Willis, who killed Robert Swope at Sanford, in November, 1872, and indicted therefor in March, 1873. The trial was postponed till May, when he was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and ordered to be hung. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court. The arrangements were completed next morning. Two posts, forked at the top, were planted in the ground near the jail-door, and upon them was placed a stiff pole about twelve feet in length. To this pole four ropes were fastened, with nooses to each, and two wagons were drawn beneath. The Catholic priest, desiring to give consolation to the doomed men, was given the time desired. The four men, John Willis, Leonardo Cordova, Clemente Lopez, Jesus Saquaripa, were brought out of jail with bandages over their eyes, put in the wagons, the ropes adjusted to their necks, wagons drawn out and all four hung side by side. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that John Willis, Leonardo Cordova, Clemente Lopez, and Jesus Saquaripa were hung by the people of Tucson *en masse*, in view of the terrible crimes and murders committed, and the tardiness of justice—the inevitable result of allowing criminals to escape the penalties of their crimes."

THE INSURANCE CONTROVERSY.

"WHO PAYS," INDEED?

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Having published in our columns the statement of Mr. Sheppard Homans, some time Actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, and the letter of Mr. Elizur Wright bearing thereon, as they respectively appeared in the somewhat heated controversy with the officers of that institution, it is but just that we give like prominence to the lucid and circumstantial statements of its Secretary respecting the course which led to the retirement of Mr. Homans from its service. And with this communication, having given both sides a hearing over their own signatures, we hope to close our columns to a discussion which appears to be engendered by personal hostility and disappointment rather than by any substantial complaints against the safe and judicious administration of the affairs of this Company. Whatever may be the sympathies of interested parties in the personal issues of the controversy, our Readers, with evidence now before them, will be able to form an impartial judgment, and meanwhile we are assured upon competent authority that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, the largest institution of its kind, we believe, in the world, was never more prosperous than it is at present.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Elizur Wright, a Consulting Actuary of Boston, under the caption "Who Pays?" enters the lists in the controversy Mr. Sheppard Homans is endeavoring to keep alive against the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and reiterates the charge that Mr. Homans became disconnected from the Company by reason of his refusal to audit certain accounts he could not approve. It is now time that this question should be settled upon its merits, and the following facts of long record will afford the public the means of doing it:

1. The account which Mr. Homans refused to audit was presented to the Board Nov. 17, 1869.

Mr. Homans continued Actuary of the Company until the 18th day of January, 1871, fourteen months after the refusal for which he alleges he was removed.

On the latter date, having resigned his position as Actuary, he was appointed Consulting Actuary at half his previous salary, and continued to hold that position until his resignation thereof under the following circumstances: On the 16th day of October, 1872, the Board unanimously abolished the office of Consulting Actuary, to take effect on the 31st day of December, and Mr. Homans was immediately informed thereof. On the 4th of December, 1872, the intervening time having been largely spent by him in fruitless endeavors by letter and personal interviews with members of the Board to obtain a reconsideration of its action, Mr. Homans, coincidently with the first meeting of the representatives of companies, held at his private office, to oppose the reduction of rates then in contemplation by the Trustees, sent in his resignation. He omitted to draw his salary for the first four days of December, until last March, when, on his written application, the omission was rectified by this Company.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Homans was continued as Actuary or Consulting Actuary for three years after the occurrence, which he alleges was the cause of his removal, and that his censure of the President and Trustees was only made public after his pay was stopped, and after he had openly enlisted in the service of companies united in active opposition to THE MUTUAL LIFE.

So much for his assertion that he was removed for refusing to audit a false account. It was a pure afterthought, and is without a shadow of truth.

THE UNAUDITED ACCOUNT.

2. Early in the year 1869, a discussion was had among the officers respecting what was known as *post-mortem* dividends. The executive officers contended that Mr. Homans' method of calculating these credits was wrong in principle, and contrary to the charter of the Company; and by their direction the payment of the credits so calculated was suspended, pending examination of the question, and by necessary consequence the Company's accounts contained only such payments for *post-mortem* dividends as were not suspended under the ruling adopted, bears the following certificate:

This was the objection and the only objection made by Mr. Homans to the correctness of the Company's accounts, and it was the Statement for the Quarter ending November, 1869, which he declined to audit, and for that reason only.

The question at issue relative to such account was purely a technical one. It involved no benefit or hope of benefit to any officer of the Company, and to charge that such account was a fraud upon policy-holders is wild and wicked.

Moreover, Mr. Homans did not hesitate to append the customary audit to five subsequent accounts which contained the identical items objected to, entered in precisely the same manner; and the Annual Statement of the Company, which includes the quarterly statement which was unaudited, bears the following certificate:

Dec. 31, 1869.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

It may be added that the principle contended for by the Executive officers was sustained by the Counsel of the Company, by actuarial experts, and by the Board of Trustees.

REAL CAUSE OF MR. HOMANS' REMOVAL.

3. In December, 1870, more than a year after the incident relative to auditing the account, an advertisement was widely published in the newspapers by the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, containing a letter of indorsement from Mr. Homans, in which the following passage occurs:

From the high rate of interest to be derived from first-class investments in the West, the advantages offered by their local companies, if well managed, are very great, so much so that I have myself taken a policy of ten thousand dollars in the St. Louis Mutual.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

At that time, after fifteen years of service, the only policy held by Mr. Homans on his life in the Mutual Life was a survivorship annuity of $500.

On the 21st of December, 1870, the President, after considering the effect such an indorsement might have upon the insurance business of this Company generally, called the attention of the Committee on Finance to the letter referred to, and the same was, after discussion, referred to the Board for action.

At the regular meeting of the Board, on the same day, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Oliver H. Palmer, Richard Patrick, Samuel D. Babcock, Alexander H. Rice, and John Wadsworth, was appointed to communicate with Mr. Homans, examine into the facts, and report thereon to the Board.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee, held on the 28th of December, 1870, another advertisement was presented, containing a similar letter in favor of the Life Association of America, and in commendation of a certain plan of that Company, which Mr. Homans, the Actuary of this Company, pronounced "a reform greatly needed in the practice of life insurance." A letter was also presented from an influential policy-holder in the Company, addressed to the Board, and strenuously protesting against this action of Mr. Homans, as tending to build up other companies at the expense of the one he was paid to serve, and demanding the application of a remedy for what was characterized as a great injury to the policy-holders. The second advertisement, and the above letter were referred to the Committee appointed by the Board.

Letters were also received from nearly all the General Agents of the Company, strongly condemning the course of the Actuary, and complaining of it as an injury to the Company and to their business.

The Committee proceeded to investigate the subjects committed to it. It appeared that in August, 1864, Mr. Homans had addressed a formal application to the Board requesting permission to employ his leisure as mathematical counsel for other Life Insurance Companies. On the 17th of August of that year the Board considered his request and denied the permission sought. It also appeared that under date of May 2, 1865, apparently forgetting his previous allusion to "leisure," he had, when urging an increase of his salary, written that his "duties involved an amount of labor, research, experience, and responsibility not exceeded by those of the second officer of any Company, Marine, Fire, or Life, in the country." But notwithstanding the refusal by the Board to permit him to employ his "leisure" in the service of other companies, and his subsequent description of the nature of his duties as so engrossing as to leave him *no* leisure, if they were properly performed, it was ascertained, and when pressed by the Committee, admitted by Mr. Homans, that while in the pay and presumably in the exclusive service of this Company, he had acted as Consulting Actuary, for pay, for the following companies:

Universal Life Insurance Company.
Washington Life Insurance Company.
Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company.
National Life Insurance Company of the United States.
Standard Life Insurance Company.
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.
New-York Life Insurance Company.
Home Life Insurance Company of Brooklyn,

and for some of these companies he was employed on a regular annual salary.

For but one of these companies had the Board ever granted Mr. Homans permission to act.

If these facts do not prove duplicity, insubordination, and unfaithfulness, I do not understand the meaning of the words. Mr. Homans' assertion that he was "unfaithful to the Company never," is on a par, for veracity, with the calumnies which make up the greater part of his card.

The President of the Company also addressed a letter to the Committee, charging, in substance, that the service of other companies above alluded to was secret, in known and wilful defiance of the express action of the Board which had years before refused Mr. Homans permission so to act when solicited by him, and injurious to the interests of the Company; that Mr. Homans was idle and inattentive to his duties, devoted to pleasure and selfish pursuits and speculations; that his sympathies were actively with those who had already begun to harass and annoy the Company; that he was deficient in skill, learning, and tact, disingenuous and unreliable. Mr. Winston gave many specifications, and concluded his letter as follows:

It may be asked, if all these grievances have existed so long, why are we now for the first time apprised of them? Unhappily, my want of confidence in the Actuary for some time past, has been no secret. Efforts to harmonise increasing difficulties have been repeatedly made. Reluctance to injure the pecuniary and professional prospects of an associate, unless under the overpowering pressure of a sense of duty, has been constantly operative to prevent exposure. Self-respect, had I no other reason, has led me to refrain from privately visiting our trustees, to instill my own views into their minds, and to undermine their confidence in one with whom I was officially connected.

No personal considerations, or anything less potential than peril to the interests and prosperity of this Company, would have led me to take the unwelcome measure of writing thus of a fellow-officer. These and kindred reasons have led me to refrain from official action till moved thereto by my positive convictions of duty.

In conclusion, I have to say that it is my deliberate judgment that Mr. Homans' interests and feelings are alienated from the Company and the present management to such an extent as to make it impossible that he should again work in harmony with either.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

F. S. WINSTON, President.

The Committee had this matter in charge for about thirty days. They met on Saturday, Jan. 14, 1871, adjourned to Tuesday, Jan. 17, and on Wednesday, Jan. 18, when the Board met, Mr. Homans, by advice of the Committee, sent in his resignation.

Willing to extend every consideration to Mr. Homans which could with propriety be shown in view of his long connection with the Company, a temporary arrangement was made to the end that he might be enabled to build up a new business for himself, and his professional reputation might not be irretrievably damaged. He was appointed Consulting Actuary during the pleasure of the Board, at half his previous salary. No service having been required of him in that capacity, and there being no prospect of his services being ever again required, he was dropped, as above stated.

Mr. Homans now depends for professional employment on the good will of companies, some of which are active competitors of the Mutual Life, and one at least actively hostile. He has made common cause with the enemies of the institution which took him, a mere lad, into its service, elevated him by successive degrees to a position of high trust, remuneration, and honor, but which, although forced to remove him by reason of his own misconduct, still treated him with a degree of consideration and liberality his subsequent acts prove to have been ill bestowed. Mr. Elizur Wright rushes rashly to his defense, and by the reiteration of a charge as false as it is base, compels the revelation of a history which otherwise might have remained hidden under the cover of a general denial.

Mr. Wright asks, "Who Pays" for the publication of facts necessary to disabuse the public mind of Mr. Homans' groundless slanders? His "card," and Mr. Wright's letter are "going through the leading newspapers from one end of the country to the other." The question arises, "Who Pays" for these? Does any intelligent person suppose that Mr. Homans and Mr. Wright pay this expense from their own pockets? I repeat Mr. Wright's caption—*Who Pays?* Respectfully,

JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1873.

Cholera, cramps, diarrhea, and all bowel complaints, are speedily cured by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It takes away all soreness of the abdomen, soothes the stomach, and restores its natural action.—*Exchange.*

Common prudence requires examination of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, which presses gently around the body, holds the rupture night and day till cured.—*Advertisement.*

Mosquito Bites.

The poison is immediately neutralized by the application of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

A good habit once fixed is invaluable. Brush your teeth daily and use LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS.—*Advertisement.*

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

MARRIED.

BANKS—JANES.—At Randolph, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 21, by Rev. Sylvester Cowles, D. D., WILLIAM H. BANKS, of New-York City, to Miss EMMA A. JANES. No cards.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly at Annapolis, Mo., on Friday, Aug. 22, Mrs. LOUISE ANDERSON, wife of Dr. W. C. Anderson, of Stapleton, Staten Island.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday afternoon, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, at her late residence.

BARKER.—On Saturday, Aug. 23, after a short illness, OSCAR WILTON, second son of John J. and Emma J. Barker, aged 2 years, 1 month, and 28 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 96 Ross st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Aug. 26, at 2 P. M.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Aug. 23, FRANCIS BROWN, (of the firm of F. Brown & Marsters,) formerly of Hartford, Conn.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Tuesday, 26th, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 343 Belleville av., Newark, N. J. The 2 o'clock trains by the Newark and New-York or Morris and Essex Railroads.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

DONAHUE.—On Saturday, Aug. 23, OLIVER T. DONAHUE, in the 32d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of the U. L. A., Sumner Post 24, G. A. R., and members Twenty-second Precinct Police, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Timothy's P. E. Church, 57th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Monday, Aug. 25, at 1 P. M.

EDGAR.—At Yonkers, on Thursday evening, Aug. 21, ROBERT EDGAR.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Hudson st., on Monday, Aug. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 2 o'clock train from 42d st.

FORSTER.—At Riverdale Park, on Saturday morning, CONSTANCE EDITH, only daughter of George H. and Constance Atherton Forster.

Burial service Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her parents. Train leaves Thirtieth Street Depot at 1 o'clock.

FOWLER.—At the residence of Prof. George W. Smith, Port Chester, JOSEPH G. FOWLER, in the 48th year of his age.

Funeral at St. Peter's Church on Monday, Aug. 25, at 10:30 A. M.

☞ Minnesota papers please copy.

HAUS.—At Jersey City, on Saturday, Aug. 23, DORCAS, widow of the late John Haus, aged 69.

Funeral on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 11:30 o'clock, A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, James B. Edwards, No. 95 Jersey avenue.

HIGGINS.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 23, D. C. HIGGINS, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 249, Lodge of Antiquity, No. 11, Concord Lodge, No. 50, F. and A. M. and the Abingdon Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 81 Jane st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown, Tuesday morning, on the 10:45 train from the Grand Central Depot.

MARSH.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 23, 1873, MARY, widow of the late James Marsh, in the 62d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 31 5th av., on Tuesday, Aug. 26, at 1 P. M.

ROWE.—Drowned at Moriches, Long Island, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, GEORGE PERCH ROWE, fourth son of the late Rev. Thomas Rowe, of Barbados, West Indies, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also members of Prospect Lodge No. 290, I. O. O. F., those of the Journalist's Fraternity, and his late associates on the New-York and Brooklyn Press, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on to-day, (Monday,) from the residence of his mother, No. 980 De Kalb av., Brooklyn. The services will be held at St. Barnabas Church, Bushwick av., at 2:30 P. M.

I. O. O. F., PROSPECT LODGE NO. 290.—BROTHERS: You are requested to attend a special meeting of this Lodge at their rooms, Bedford av., near Myrtle, on Monday, Aug. 25, at 12:30 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother, GEORGE P. ROWE.

Members of sister lodges are cordially invited.

W. W. TOLLEY, N. G.

ROOSEVELT.—On Saturday, Aug. 23, ELIZA ROOSEVELT, daughter of Oliver Roosevelt, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Presbyterian Home, 73d st., near Madison av., Monday at 11 A. M.

UNDERWOOD.—The funeral services of Mr. HENRY UNDERWOOD will take place on Tuesday, Aug. 26, at 1 o'clock, at his late residence, Tolland, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. WAIT & SON, CORNER OF 23D ST. AND 4TH av., opposite Association Hall and Academy of Design, extract teeth under pure, fresh gas, insert and plug teeth with every approved material, in the best manner. Terms moderate. Strangers and citizens please call and examine specimens and references.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The week under review may be safely set down as one of the most dull and uninteresting, as far as operations in real estate is concerned. The auctions at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Aug. 23, were in number but two, both of them being foreclosure sales, made by order of the Court, the sum total of them amounting to $25,350, as against $100,416 for the previous week. These figures make a very slim exhibit, even though it be a Midsummer showing. There have been no reports of sales made by private contract either, and no negotiations for the sale of any City property by private contract were reported.

There have been no auction sales of surburban property held during the week, but if the number of sales projected for the coming Autumn season is any criterion to judge by, the market for surburban property promises to be very active.

We give below a summary of all the business that has been transacted by public auction by most of the leading auctioneers since the first day of January, 1873, as reported by themselves. The amount of business transacted by them during that period makes a very fair and healthy exhibit, and will compare very favorably with the amount of business done during the same period of any of the three years preceding. The sales of New-York City realty from Jan. 1 to July 1 amount in the aggregate to $85,-800,000, and the sales of Brooklyn City realty for the same period amount to $45,380,000. Of that amount Jere. Johnson, Jr. sold $1,524,785, and Jacob Cole, of Brooklyn, sold of that amount over $2,000,000.

AUCTION SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1873.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

New-York City property	$11,909,787
Whitestone, Long Island	244,000
Total	$12,153,787

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

New-York City property	$591,715
Brooklyn property	1,524,785
Suburban property	1,250,029
Total	$3,366,529

His suburban sales were as follows:

April 21, at Astoria, (Long Island City,) Long Island	$27,025 00
May 6, at Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton street, Brooklyn	16,350 00
May 13, at Queens, (Inglewood,) Long Island	12,575 00
May 15, at Long Island City	19,590 00
May 19, at Astoria, (Long Island City,) Long Island	71,492 35
May 20, at Hempstead, Long Island	18,658 66
May 26, at Astoria, Long Island	44,955 00
May 27, at Queens, Long Island	9,042 00
May 29, at Basking Ridge, N. J.	13,441 00
June 3, at Bayside, Long Island	23,824 20
June 5, at Staten Island	32,947 00
June 10, at Great Neck, Long Island	41,551 00
June 11, at Newark, N. J.	113,862 50
June 12, at Marion, N. J.	79,322 00
June 14, at Rahway, N. J.	45,601 00
June 16, at Woodlawn, Westchester County, N. Y.	66,225 55
June 19, at Whitestone	28,960 00
June 21, at Rockaway	75,555 00
June 23, at New-Brighton, Staten Island	29,219 58
June 25, at Hyde Park, Long Island	9,931 00
June 26, at Great Neck, Long Island	36,143 50
June 28, at Grand Park, Mamaroneck, N. Y.	21,873 00
July 1, at William's Bridge, N. Y.	37,566 95
July 8, at Elizabethport, N. J.	44,485 00
July 9, at Mount Vernon, N. Y.	19,305 60
July 10, at Delancey Park, Orienta, N. Y.	39,336 44
July 15, at Rockaway	11,460 00
July 17, at William's Bridge	66,147 45
July 29, at Darien	3,658 50
Aug. 5, at Yonkers	36,493 00
Aug. 9, at Long Branch	140,989 27
Aug. 13, at Saratoga	39,468 05
Total	$3,366,529 60

A. D. Mellick, Jr. & Bro. sold during the same period, by public auction, suburban property amounting to $415,079, and by private contract, $750,000. Auction sales as follows:

By A. D. Mellick, Jr. & Bro.

April 5, Somerville, N. J., 1 plot	$658
May 19, Pamrapo, N. J., 69 lots	29,745
May 21, Paterson, N. J., 28 lots	2,780
May 27, Orange Valley, N. J., 31 lots	64,640
May 28, Roselle, N. J., 7 lots	1,475
May 30, Orange, N. J., 1 lot	370
May 31, Englewood, N. J., 28 lots	71,009
June 5, Elizabeth, N. J., 124 lots	53,255
June 12, Springfield, N. J., 39 lots	12,900
June 17, Newark, N. J., 76 lots	19,670
June 18, Westfield, N. J., 160 lots	17,520
June 19, Orange, N. J., 29 lots	5,600
June 26, Newark, N. J., 57 lots	12,905
June 27, Elizabeth, N. J., 72 lots	47,300
June 27, Orange, N. J., 20 lots	5,550
July 7, Plainfield, N. J., 111 lots	13,782
July 10, Elizabeth, N. J., 4 lots, over assessment $462 each	400
July 3, Arlington, N. J., 33 lots	6,900
July 22, Newark, N. J., 5 lots	1,400
July 23, Elizabeth, N. J., 276 lots	47,300
Total	$415,079

The following suburban property was sold by public auction during the same period:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

May 28, Irvington, N. J.	$11,620
June 12, Northfield, Staten Island	5,000
June 14, Fordham, N. Y.	9,305
June 18, Elizabeth, N. J.	36,000
June 20, Long Branch, N. J.	12,000
July 4, Inglewood, N. J.	42,185
July 15, Plainfield, N. J.	15,087
Total	$131,192

By O. H. Pierson & Co.

April 29, Newark, N. J.	$44,020
May 2, Wyoming, N. J.	19,065
May 15, Bellmount, N. J.	15,157
May 21, Newark, N. J.	33,997
May 26, Newark, N. J.	15,315
May 27, Harrison, N. J.	30,142
May 28, Pearsalls, Long Island	16,000
May 29, Bellmount, N. J.	9,326
June 3, Wyoming, N. J.	11,552
June 4, Newark, N. J.	21,490
June 10, Newark, N. J.	19,837
June 19, William's Bridge, N. Y.	10,985
July 8, Pearsalls, Long Island	8,488
Total	$255,374

By John R. Foley.

Pelham Park, N. Y., 1,400 lots $48,813

By Hugh N. Camp.

Belleville, N. J., 75 lots $10,164

By J. Cole.

Ravenswood, Long Island; 32 lots and 2 cottages $26,300

By Betts, Burnett & Co.

"Washington" Headquarters, Morristown, N. J. $25,000

The following auctions are noted to be held this week:

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

To-day, Monday, Aug. 25.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, Levi A. Fuller, Esq., Referee, of house and lot, 20x100, on the north side of Forty-second street, 305 feet east of Third avenue. Also similar sale, under same Referee, of four lots on the south side of Forty-third street, 105 feet east of Third avenue, 100 by 100.5.

Tuesday, Aug. 26.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the premises known on map of Isaac Classon's estate as No. 18 Madison street, 25 by 78.6 by 25 by 77.

By Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Referee, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure of the premises on the east side of Third avenue, 20.10 feet south of One Hundred and Tenth street, 20 by 85. Also, executor's sale of mansion and sixty-four acres of land, situate at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., belonging to the estate of Jacob P. Giraud, deceased.

Wednesday, Aug. 27.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, Levi A. Fuller, Esq., Referee, of house and lot, 16.8 by 103.3, on the south side of Twelfth street, 199.8 feet east of Avenue C.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure of the premises on the west side of Seventh avenue, 88 feet south of Fifteenth street, 22.6 by 100.

Thursday, Aug. 28.

By Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, at City Hall, of the premises on the north-west corner of First avenue and Thirty-fourth street, 97.6 by 130.

Saturday, Aug. 30.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, Thos. Boese, Esq., of the house and lot, 25 by 98.9, known as No. 567 Twenty-second street, north side.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Aug. 22.

Gansevoort st., s. s., 124 ft. w. of 4th st., 25x95.3	$30,000
Jefferson st., n. e. corner Water st., 23.6x78.3; Cherry st., s. s., and Water st., n. s., about 78.3 ft. e. of Jefferson st., 26.1x177.10	36,000
Rivington st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Eldridge st., 20x75	15,000
41st st., n. s., 85 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x98.9	8,700
67th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., 100x87.7x100.4x95.9	20,000
Same property	24,000
77th st., s. s., 138.8 ft. e. of 2d av., 86.4x102.2	36,000
119th st., n. s., 36 ft. e. of 4th av., width .18x75.7	6,000
1st av., n. e. corner 37th st., 49.4x125, ½ part	5,000
Plot bounded west by Avenue A, southerly by 123d st., north and east by Harlem River; also, water lots in front of above, commencing at intersection centre line Avenue A and 123d st., thence n. along centre line Avenue A 65 ft. to low-water mark Harlem River, thence e. 278.9 ft. to bulk-head line, thence s. e. to line in continuation centre line 123d st., thence w. to beginning	7,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Essex st., n. e. corner Hester st., 5 years, per year	$2,400
2d av., No. 1,161, n. w. corner 61st st., 5 years; 3 years, per year, $1,200; 2 years, per year	1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON ARE OFFERING some very desirable FURNISHED houses for the WINTER; also some first-class dwellings for sale at reasonable prices. Full lists at their offices, No. 7 Pine-st. and No. 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE houses, Nos. 51 and 53 West 49th-st., 20x55x100; handsomely finished. College leasehold; price, $35,-000 each. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SOUTH 5th av., near Houston, running through to Thompson st. Also, on Lispenard st., full lot with three-story building. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE, FOR FACTORIES.—620 lots with bulk-head water-front; prices low; terms easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF MR. James M. Constable, situated at Orienta, in the township of Mamaroneck; twenty-one miles from New-York, by the New-Haven Railroad; time, fifty-five minutes from Grand Central Depot; the place contains eight acres, immediately on Long Island Sound, with bathing, boating, and fishing; free from ague, salt marsh, mosquitoes, and flies; thoroughly underdrained, beautifully laid out in lawn and shrubbery; in the highest state of cultivation, and admirably fruited, with large old forest oaks on the premises. The house is frame filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner; contains twenty rooms, with water-closet and bath-room; gardener's cottage, green-house, and grapery; large coach-house, stabling for six horses; chicken-house, farm-yard, &c.; said to be one of the most complete places in the country. The owner sells in consequence of building another residence on the adjoining property. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal st., corner Mercer st.

MAGNIFICENT WATER-FRONT PROPERTY.

The finest on deep water in the vicinity of New-York for sale at the banking office of
MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE AT ROSELLE ON CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, a French-roof house of fifteen rooms; it has all the conveniences, is in perfect order, and will be sold cheap. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Post Office Box No. 3,932, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

SEA CLIFF GROVE.—FOR SALE LOT NO. 520; price $200 cash. Address D. D., Box No. 126 Times Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED:

West 14th st., near 6th av., 4 story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x60, nineteen rooms, per month	$450
West 17th st., near 5th av., 4 story, high stoop, brown stone, extra wide, per month	500
East 30th st., near 5th av., very roomy house, per month	500
West 39th st., near 5th av., 4 story, high stoop, brown stone, per annum	4,000
West 19th st., near 5th av., 3 story, high stoop, brown stone, full size, per month	350
Park av., near 35th st., 4 story, high stoop, brown stone, 18x60, per month	350
East 23d st., near 4th av., 4 story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x60, partially furnished, per month	300
East 53d st., near 5th av., very elegant 4 story, high stoop, brown stone, per month	500
East 21st., between Broadway and 4th av., very elegant 4-story, full size, per month	500
West 16th st., near 5th av., 4 story, high stoop, 20x60, per month	4,000
5th av., corner 18th st., very large house and stable, per annum	10,000
East 28th st., near Madison av., 5 story, English basement, brown stone, fourteen rooms, per month	200

And many others.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSES
TO RENT FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER BY
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner 17th st.

	Per Month.
5th av., near 8th st., four stories, 26.8x90	$500
17th st., near 5th av., five stories, 27x75	650
17th st., near 5th av., five stories, 20x65	400
20th st., near 4th av., four stories, 25x70	600
19th st., near 4th av., four stories, 25x60	500
35th st., near Park av., four stories, 21.6x60	333
38th st., near Park av., four stories, 21.6x60	250
42d st., near 5th av., four stories, 24x65	500
Park av., near 34th st., four stories, 19x65	350

Permits and lists at our office, as above.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT FOR THE WINTER.—Printed lists, corrected daily, can be had on application at either office, or will be sent regularly to any address.
E. H. LUDLOW, & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st., and
No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS FLATS, POSSESSing all the modern improvements, in the four new buildings erected on 4th av., corner of 32d st., to strictly respectable families only; references required. Apply at office, No. 106 East 32d st. THOS. STEVENSON, Agent.

COUNTRY.—TO LET VERY CHEAP TO A DEsirable tenant a nice cottage, (furnished or unfurnished,) nine rooms, cellar, barn, twenty-seven acres, near Summit, N. J.; six minutes' walk from New-Providence Depot. Corn, potatoes, &c., in field. GEO. W. LOSS, No. 70 Fulton st.

TO LET—A FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house on Murray Hill, unfurnished, to a private family; price $2,500. Other desirable houses in good locations. HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d st.

AT MORRISTOWN.—TO LET, A PLAIN, COMfortable, furnished house; twelve rooms, with stable, garden, and large lawn; one-third of a mile from depot; horses, carriages, and cow, if wanted.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, HOUSE No. 134 2d av., three story, high stoop, brown stone, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; furniture can be bought, if desired. W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ON LEXINGTON AV., near 35th-st., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; price $4,200. This is a most attractive house.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE DWELLing-house, No. 15 West 24th st., near Fifth Avenue Hotel; in perfect order.
W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE—NEW, SITELY, centrally-located hotel, facing Broadway, Clinton Hall, Cooper Institute, Bible House; over 100 suites rooms; large stores and restaurants. OWNER, 27 3d-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, also stores, wanted for numerous applicants. Parties wishing to rent will please send particulars to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard st.

DIVIDENDS.

Exchange Fire Ins. Co.,
172 Broadway,
Cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1873.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1873, on the Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st.
ADAMS EARL, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SARAH T. CORTELYOU, Catharine L. Williamson, Sarah T. Bergen, Anna C. Onderdonk, and Nicholas Cooper, against WILLIAM W. WICKES, Jacob Pecare, Isaac Bernstein, and Louisa, his wife, Henry Goldsmith, and Pauline, his wife, Moritz Cohn, and Ernestine, his wife, Henry M. Silverman, and Ernestine, his wife, Michael McLaughlin, and ———, his wife, Selim Marks, and ———, his wife, Joel E. Goudsmit, Antonio Gonzales, Felix Garcia, Charles A. Mushlit, William Ferris, Jacob Fuchs, John N. Heubner, Josiah T. Marean, John McElroy, Jacob Harris, Jeremiah Farhart, Elias P. Needham, Joseph Etzel, Albert Etzel, Peter Lydecker, Frederick Schmidt, Charles H. Ditson, Oliver Ditson, John C. Haynes, Moses Y. Ebbitt, Henry Oakley.—Suit No. 3.—Summons for relief.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 4, 1873.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
jy21-law6wM* No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SARAH T. CORTELYOU, Catharine L. Williamson, Sarah T. Bergen, Anna C. Onderdonk, and Nicholas Cooper, against WILLIAM W. WICKES, Jacob Pecare, Isaac Bernstein, and Louisa, his wife, Henry Goldsmith, and Pauline, his wife, Moritz Cohn, and Ernestine, his wife, Henry M. Silverman, and Ernestine, his wife, Michael McLaughlin, and ———, his wife, Selim Marks, and ———, his wife, Joel E. Goudsmit, Antonio Gonzales, Felix Garcia, Charles A. Mushlit, William Ferris, Jacob Fuchs, John N. Heubner, Josiah T. Marean, John McElroy, Jacob Harris, Jeremiah Farhart, Elias P. Needham, Joseph Etzel, Albert Etzel, Peter Lydecker, Frederick Schmidt, Charles H. Ditson, Oliver Ditson, John C. Haynes, Moses Y. Ebbitt, Henry Oakley.—Suit No. 4.—Summons: For relief. To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, June 4, 1873.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
jy21-law6wM* No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

SCARLET, BLUE, AND BROWN GRAY Blankets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Robes, &c., for cash.
A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers st.

FINANCIAL.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC
RAILWAY COMPANY,
CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold
COUPON AND REGISTERED
CONSTRUCTION BONDS
AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS, with Sinking Fund,
AND FREE FROM GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND OTHER TAXES,
ISSUED ONLY ON COMPLETED ROAD,
At 90 per Cent.
AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are secured by a SINKING FUND and by a FIRST MORTGAGE, covering the Company's Line through to the PACIFIC OCEAN, with its equipment franchises, &c., including upward of 15,000,000 ACRES OF LAND donated by the Government of the United States to aid in the construction of the road.

J. EDGAR THOMSON and SAMUEL M. FELTON, } Trustees of the Mortgage.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President of Company.

FIRST SERIES issued only as road is constructed on the Eastern Texas Division—504 miles of road.

209 Miles of Road in Operation.
From SHREVEPORT to DALLAS, and from MARSHALL to JEFFERSON.

Grading and bridging completed and ties delivered on 200 additional miles of road. Track now being laid at rate of ONE MILE PER DAY. Work commenced on California Division. First section, from San Diego East, under contract.

These Bonds are entitled to the benefit of a Sinking Fund, in addition to the fund to be derived from sale of lands, of an amount equal to ONE PER CENT. on all outstanding bonds, to be deposited with the TRUSTEES annually, and by them applied to the purchase and cancellation of bonds at par, as they shall be designated by lot, *at the option of the holders of the bonds so drawn*, and they are also receivable, at par and interest, in payment for any of the lands donated by the United States.

Government bonds and all other marketable securities will be received at current prices in exchange for these bonds, without expense to the investor.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application to the following banking-houses:
H. G. STEBBINS & SON, New-York;
EDM'D D. RANDOLPH & CO., New-York;
B. K. JAMISON & Co., Philadelphia.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.
WE NOW OFFER THESE BONDS FOR SALE AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.
Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Interest 7 per Cent., January and July; principal due in 1903; Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each; Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 each. Price 105 and accrued interest. The mortgage by which they are secured is a first lien upon the entire railroad, property, and franchises of the Company, making them an undoubted security. For sale by
DAVIS & FREEMAN,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Road finished and trains running regularly between New-York and Oswego.
A small amount of the First Mortgage Bonds remain unmarketed.
For the present we are offering this limited amount for sale, and recommend them as a
FIRST-CLASS AND SAFE SECURITY.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Houston and Texas Central Railroad
First Mortgage
LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
The road is entirely completed, and its earnings very large. These bonds, which we recommend as an entirely safe investment, can be obtained at ninety and accrued interest in currency, of
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

NEWARK CITY SEVENS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
A limited amount for sale by
WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO.,
No. 54 Exchange-place.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Stockholders in the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company who have not assented to the sale of said railroad are hereby notified to present their certificates, or other evidences of stock, to the undersigned, at the office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., by the 1st day of October, 1873, or their right to participate in the stockholders' fund will be barred.

By order of the United States Circuit Court, District of Iowa,
GEORGE W. STANTON, JR.,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON, } Committee.
AUG. 20, 1873.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Aug. 16, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 1 o'clock, Friday, 29th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City bonds:
$100,000 water loan, due 1904.
$100,000 water loan, due 1910.
Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposal for Bonds," and state price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.
The right is reserved to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the city. F A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS.
HOWARD, GEBHARD, AMERICAN, ADRIATIC, and RESOLUTE Fire Insurance Stock for sale by
W. C. GELMEN, No. 46 Pine st.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, July 24, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, which mature Sept. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after this date upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, with adjustment of interest for unexpired time.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE
We offer for sale, and recommend as absolutely safe for investment, the BONDS of the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, secured by a First Mortgage on an extension of 217 miles.

Total length of Line, 420 miles, four-fifths completed, and the remainder under contract. For the short time in operation very few roads can show as rapid increase in business as the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western. Its East and West direction, connecting important points, with the rich and well-developed country it traverses, insure for it a recognition as one of the most important Trunk Routes in the West.

EARNINGS FOR 1872....$1,359,690 55
FOR PAST 3 MONTHS.... 391,213 65

and the first two weeks in August show an increase of $20.440 over corresponding two weeks in 1872. The Bonds are 7 per cent. gold, and convertible. Price, 90 and interest in currency—Coupons January and July.
TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau st.

12 per Cent. Interest
PER ANNUM.
FOR SALE—A moderate amount of good and safe MORTGAGE R. R. BONDS at 60 and interest, that will pay TWELVE PER CENT. and rise in value. For particulars address
JAS. TOMPKINS, Box No. 401 N. Y. City P. O.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

LOST.—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 22D INST., BEtween the People's Bank, West Broadway, and Chatham Bank, one PROMISSORY NOTE for $580 09, made by Davis & Johnson to the order of Hiram Knapp, and dated July 19, 1873. Payment is stopped. The finder will receive $10 reward by restoring same to GRAY & DAVENPORT, No. 9 Nassau st., or to the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.
Assets—Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,-088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,-394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR A STEAM LAUNCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing a STEAM LAUNCH for use in the waters of a southern harbor.

She should be strongly built, have a speed of not less than twelve miles statute per hour in still water, with screw propeller; boilers fit to use salt water, but to be supplied with tanks for holding a supply of fresh water for ordinary use, and condenser by which a portion of the exhaust steam can be used, and to have steam bilge ejector; boiler tested to two hundred pounds; size, fifty feet in length over all; beam, twelve feet; draft, two feet six inches; to have small and light inclosed cabin.

Proposals for either wooden or iron hull will be considered.

Place and time of delivery to be stated. Price of the launch completely fitted, painted, and ready for use to be stated, with description of fittings.

Sealed proposals, to be addressed to the undersigned, will be opened at this office on the 13th of September next at noon.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SLOOP-OF-WAR AT KITTERY NAVY-YARD.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, July 30, 1873.

Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of September next, from builders or mechanics qualified to do the work, for the raising, framing, and ribboning, planking from keel to rail, ceiling, including keelsons, clamps, spirketting, and battery, to rail, putting in decks, including all bits, &c., putting on main and hammock rails, channels and chains, building store-rooms, magazines, and lockers, joiner-work inside and out, calking and scraping, building quarter galleries and setting head, and painting complete, of a sloop-of-war of about 640 tons. The materials, tools, and facilities for doing the work will be furnished by the Government.

The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair will be at the Kittery Navy-yard on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of August next, and in connection with the Naval Constructor of that yard will meet persons desiring to make proposals for the work above mentioned, and will give all necessary explanations concerning the work to be done, and in regard to the character of the materials, tools, and facilities to be furnished by the Government.

Plans and specifications may be seen and examined by applying to the Commandant of the Kittery Navy-yard, after Aug. 1, 1873.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1873.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office until 12 M, on the 25th day of September, 1873, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:
12,000 bushels State Oats.
250 tons Timothy Hay.
65 tons Hand-thrashed Straw.
All of the best quality.
Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the Oats, Hay, and Straw on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 20th day of October, 1873.
J. M. MARSHALL, Lieutenant Fourth Artillery,
Acting Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

LETTING NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 23 5th-av., in the City of New-York, until noon of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, for grading and bridging all that portion of this company's road between the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, 205 miles.

Proposals will be received for the whole distance, or for sections of about twenty-five miles each.

For further information apply at the office of the Chief Engineer in New-York, or to Gen. T. L. Rosser, Division Engineer, Minneapolis, Minn.
W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Chief Engineer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
BOYS' SCHOOL.
Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.
School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Applications may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
No. 106 West 42d-st.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MISS HINSDALE,
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY,)
Associated with Prof. George S. Blackie,
of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
AT NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK
on TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1873.
Application may be made as above.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,
Corner Rutherford-place and East 16th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square,
will be reopened for the admission of pupils of both sexes on the 9th of 9th month, (September,) 1873, under the care of the Society of Friends. The course of instruction at this school is of a most thorough and practical character, and embraces all grades of tuition, from the simple rudiments of the primary to the highest classical studies of the Academic Department. For circulars or further particulars apply at the Seminary.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 East 31st st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.
Seventh year; Kindergarten, second year.

KINDERGARTEN.
The Kindergarten, established a year since in connection with Miss Jaudon's school, No. 32 East 31st st., will be continued, with a limited number of pupils, reopening Sept. 24.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS
Home comforts; eighteen years' experience; small classes; references first class; $400 per annum. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, Hastings, on Hudson, Westchester County, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING-SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJ. MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON,
AND
MISS AGNES L. JONES.
Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York.
Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage, if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.
Applications made personally or by letter, as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S INSTITUTE,
No. 25 West 46th-st.
French, English, German, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Number limited. Regular collegiate course taught. Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars direct as above.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its tenth year Sept. 22. Circulars sent on application to REV. JOSEPH D. HULL.

YONKERS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Yonkers, on Hudson Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will open Sept. 17, 1873. Mr. T. J. JACKSON, Principal. Send for circulars before entering elsewhere.

MRS. L. L. SCOVEL'S
English and French Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 39 WEST 45TH ST.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, 1873.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.
Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS BALLOW'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
Great Barrington, Mass. I. and J. BIRD, Principals.
A select family school for boys in Southern Berkshire.

MERVIEW ACADEMY, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.—Established 1866.—Miss Gannon's English, French, and German Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, will reopen for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Miss Gannon is assisted in the musical department by her niece, Miss Louisa Eckstein, the celebrated pianiste from London. Terms $280 per annum. Location healthy and pleasant.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to twelve pupils. References to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., of New-York; President Eliot, Dean Gurney, of Cambridge. Term begins Sept. 18. Rooms and address, No. 129 East 24th st.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, Conn.—Family School for Boys.—Location retired and healthful; accommodations ample and superior; instruction thorough; discipline mild and parental; next term begins Sept. 17. Address
J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas. Hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 3. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

EDWARD'S-PLACE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.; known for 20 years; send for circular; Fall term begins Sept. 17. F. HOFFMANN, Prin. and Prop. P. B. PIERCE, successor to J. Reid, Jr.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nyack, on Hudson.—The Fall term of this seminary, delightfully situated on the Hudson River, near New-York, will commence Sept. 24. For catalogue and circular, with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address
Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Fourth annual session commences Sept. 8; English, classical and commercial; thorough work, salutary discipline, a pleasant home.
L. HOMER HART, Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR CHILdren, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES, will reopen Sept. 24.
Miss E. M. COE, Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY, MAMARONECK.—The Misses HENDERSON will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, GERMAN, and French Boarding and Day School, reopens Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d-st.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Address
Mrs. C. W. BOCKEE, Principal.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 15; German a specialty.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING School for five boys; small day school, good home, moderate terms. M. OAKEY, Jamesburg, N. J.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
9th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 15.
SCHOOL.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., { E. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Lockwood's, Putnam's, and the School.

SEABURY SEMINARY, NO. 125 WEST 42D-st., near Reservoir Park.—Commences Sept. 20; seventh successful year; a thorough classical English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French spoken; also separate school for boys, under immediate charge of principal and first-class masters; three departments, senior, junior, and kindergarten; modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, music, by professors; *no charge without adequate improvement*; highest references. Apply to Senior Principal, Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d-st.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circular, address the Principal.

ADVANTAGES SUPERIOR.
CHARGES MODERATE.
NO EXTRAS.
Except art studies, and Greek Special Class preparing for VASSAR COLLEGE at BROOKS' SEMINARY for young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Re-opens Sept. 17. Inquiries promptly answered.

MACGREGOR HALL,
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.
A Family and Day School for young ladies; will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Address Miss M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe-av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Sept. 17. Application may be made personally, or for circulars, as above.

MISS WALTHER'S
GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For YOUNG LADIES, at COLLEGE POINT, Long Island, will open Sept. 15; French and English taught by native teachers residing in the family. Only a limited number of boarders received.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th-st., will be reopen Sept. 22. Address until Sept. 1, No. 48 West 17th-st.
The school carriage will be in attendance for pupils.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
WILL REOPEN HER
HOME, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Children,
Sept. 24, 1873, at her residence,
No. 20 East 47th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,
will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873. Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, Principal.
Reopens Sept. 16.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, JOHN MACNIE, } Principals.

CHESTERTHORP,
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
A Home School for young ladies; will reopen Sept. 15, 1873. For circulars, address as above, the Principal
Mrs. ANNA VERMILYE.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH
BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will be reopened Sept. 8.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Open day and evening for Fall pupils. Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, taught practically. Apply for particulars.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 138 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Fall term will begin Sept. 17. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MISS AYRES,
NO. 132 WEST 22D ST.,
will reopen her English and French School for young ladies and children, MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1873.

MISS PERINE,
No. 106 East 38th st., between Park and Lexington avs., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 25.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.
A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 1 at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDING THE HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, combines the advantages of the family and the private tutor, with drill in the large classes of a school which sends this year forty pupils to YALE. Address WM. A. MAGILL, A. M., Nos. 126 and 128 High-st., New-Haven, Conn.

MISS BRACKETT AND MISS ELIOT WILL reopen their Day and Boarding School for girls from six to twenty-one years of age, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 117 East 36th-st.; number limited; girls prepared for any college or university. At home after Sept. 10.

ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN AND PARENTS.—Now is the time to engage desks for the coming year or quarter, at the WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 8TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.; the most select and practical in the City. Separate Evening School. Please call or write.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Prin.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

GIRARD INSTITUTE.—SELECT FRENCH, GERman, and English literary, classic, and commercial day and boarding school, No. 35 East 62d-st., near the Central Park, will reopen Sept. 15. Prospectus sent by mail. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INstitute, No. 107 West 23d st., reopened Aug. 1; no pay for board or our services until cured. Send for circular.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—OUR AIM IS parental care and thorough preparation for business or college; reference to actual patrons. Address at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD DESIRES PRIvate pupils or a position in a private school; best references in Cambridge and New-York. Address H. C., Box No. 150 Times Office.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL, BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, Kindergarten. Boys under twelve received. No. 1,311 Park-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING-school for boys. Begins September 9.
E. A. FAIRCHILD,
A. P. NORTHROP.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French day school for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester County, Penn.; $260 per year; thorough instruction; homelike and healthy. Send for catalogues. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE, FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING SCHOOL for young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 15. Address Rev. ADRIEN GORY, B. D., Summit, N. J.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN WILL be resumed Sept. 15, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st. Apply from 10 to 12 M.; circulars sent on application.

A LITTLE BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn. For references and circulars, please address Mrs. M. L. READ.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, AT SING SING, N. Y.
Reopens Sept. 11, 1873.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS opens Sept. 8. Address S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—REV. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 16.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S,
Stratford, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.
A thoroughly-organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1850.
A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful, and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home.
Send for Catalogue with full details and references.
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., CAPT. W. A. FLINT, } Principals,
Stamford, Conn.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.
THE FALL TERM
of this popular Music School begins MONDAY, Sept. 1. Private and class instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music and modern languages by the most eminent Professors, at prices within the reach of all.
Patrons are requested to make early application.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies has removed to the larger and more elegantly-arranged building, No. 28 East 50th st., (between Madison and 5th avs.,) near Central Park. A select number of pupils, limited to fourteen, will be received into the family and enjoy the privileges of a refined and beautiful home. References: Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., LL.D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Ferd. C. Ewer, D. D., and many others. A Kindergarten Department for little children. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 167 MADISON-AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; complete and thorough English course from the primary department to the belles-lettres class; French, German, light gymnastics, &c.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Established A. D. 1860. Reopens Sept. 24. An advanced and finishing course in all departments, providing the best opportunities of European and home schools. Address
Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)
Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

H. C. SYMONDS
WILL REOPEN HIS SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, N. Y.,
SEPT. 3.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,
For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.
C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
Will reopen their school for young ladies and children, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, and their Kindergarten on Oct. 1. Application can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park. A punctual attendance of their pupils at the reopening is respectfully requested.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820.
No. 101 West Fourteenth st., corner Sixth av.,
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.
The fifty-fourth school year commences on MONDAY, Sept. 15, 1873. Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business. Rates of tuition moderate, and advantages afforded equal to those of any school in the City. Circulars sent on application.

MME. C. MEARS,
(Assisted by MLLE. L. SEE,)
No. 222 Madison-av., New-York.
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children.
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 to receive her patrons and friends.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on
THURSDAY, Sept. 25.
Address till Sept. 8, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.
The next session will commence Sept. 17. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.
Drawing, water-color and oil-painting. New-York Society Library, 67 University-place, bet. 12th and 13th sts.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1837.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN., Mrs. C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers in its course of instruction, and in the qualifications of its teachers, advantages such as are ordinarily only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools, and combines with these advantages all the rural surroundings and a scale of charges so moderate as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. References—Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Martin Paine, M. D. New-York, and Rev. Mr. Tatlock, Stamford, of whom any information can be obtained till Sept. 15. School begins Sept. 22.

NASSAU INSTITUTE, NO. 429 CLASSON AV., Brooklyn.—This English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses will reopen Sept. 17. Only a limited number received into the family. For circulars call on or address Miss M. R. HOTCHKISS, Principal.
References—Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., No. 120 West 11th st., New-York City; Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D., No. 61 Downing st., Brooklyn; David M. Stone, Esq., editor of *Journal of Commerce*, New-York City.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d-st.—Fourteen experienced instructors. German, English, and French thoroughly taught. Latin or Spanish optional. Special attention given to German studies of Anglo-American pupils. Kindergarten, boarding-school for boys. Fifteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
FEODOR THURM, Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, METHodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, New-York, will open (after a brief vacation) on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Those desiring to arrange for seats will do well to call at the office before the 30th of August. First come best served. S. S. PACKARD, President.
CHAS. CLAGHORN, Secretary.

THE HOME INSTITUTE, NYACK, N. Y.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will open, Sept. 1, on Clinton-st., second door from 1st-av., Mr. Doran Smith's late residence.
D. P. LEE, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16; number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys; a few boarders taken. Circulars at Putnam's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1873. Address as above for circular.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Address as above.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The sixteenth annual term of this Institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones-st., corner Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1873. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues or information, as to course of study, &c., address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

THE ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.
The course of instruction in this school commences on the FIRST TUESDAY, the 2d day of September. Apply to ISAAC EDWARDS, No. 74 State-st., Albany, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

ENGAGEMENT WANTED.—BY A PROFESSOR of modern languages, thorough in French, German, and English, and competent to conduct large classes. Address for three weeks EUROPEAN PROFESSOR, Box No. 161 Times Office.

ORGANIST AND TEACHER.—A LADY OF EXperience wishes a re-engagement as organist in a small church; Protestant Episcopal preferred; also as daily teacher of music, vocal and instrumental, drawing and painting, in a school. Address M. A., Box No. 108 Times Office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY AS GOVERNess, a short distance in the country, to teach three young children in the English branches, music, and drawing. Apply with reference to No. 68 South st., upstairs, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, by Dr. VERGNES, the inventor, established twenty-six years, for rheumatism, debility, impurity of blood, and nervous disorders. No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 27 | Victoria.......Sat., Sept. 13
India.........Sat., Aug. 30 | Columbia....Wed., Sept. 17
Italia.........Wed., Sept. 3 | Castalia.......Sat., Sept. 20
Australia.....Sat., Sept. 6 | Europa.......Wed., Sept. 24
Olympia....Wed., Sept. 10 | Anglia..........Sat., Sept. 27

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13 | Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Algeria, Wed'day, Aug. 27 | Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 3 | Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 6
*Java, Wednesday, Sept. 10 | Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 13

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M.
GAELIC..............THURSDAY, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC...........SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Sept. 13, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC...............SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 P.M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—AFTER THIS month cabin passage by the White Star line will be reduced to $80, gold. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER............Saturday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP...........Thursday, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.............Thursday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.................Saturday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.,) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

ARRAGON, WESTERN..................Wednesday, Aug. 27
LAPLAND, JONES.......................Wednesday, Sept. 3
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER........Saturday, Sept. 27
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT..............ROUSSAN..Saturday, Sept. 6
EUROPE.......................LEMARIE..Saturday, Sept. 20
VILLE DU HAVRE..........SURMONT..Saturday, Oct. 4
PEREIRE......................DAURE.....Saturday, Oct. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..................$125 | Second cabin..................$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.......Saturday, Sept. 13, at 10:30 A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.......Saturday, Sept. 20, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.........Saturday, Sept. 27, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA, WEBSTER......Saturday, Aug. 30, at 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN...Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN....Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..............Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR...Sept. 17, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN..............Sept. 24, 8 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. GUARD......................Oct. 1, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Sept. 5.—Steamer COLON, Capt. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. PARKER, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Freight for these ports received until 5 P. M. of 3d September only. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on Sept. 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
R. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 26.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Sept. 2.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only)....................Aug. 28
CLEOPATRA, (Havana via Nassau)..................Sept. 4
CUBA (Havana and Mexico) Noon.....................Sept. 6
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....................Sept. 11

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..Aug. 23
GLAMORGAN..Sept. 13
PEMBROKE..Oct. 4
GLAMORGAN..Oct. 25

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..................................$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin...............................$55 currency.
Steerage.....................................$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, Aug. 28.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, on Saturday, Aug. 30.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth pier No. 12 North River.) For Porto-au-Prince and Kingston, ATLAS, Sept. 5. For Curacoa, Santa Martha, Savanilla, and Carthagena, ARIEL, Sept. 9. For Porto-au-Prince, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello, CLARIBEL, Sept. 16. For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall st. and 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH...............Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM...............................Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..............................Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND, Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 23d....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 23d....7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 24th....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 23d....7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 24th....7:30 P. M.	Sunday, 24th....4:00 P. M.
Monday, 25th....4:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 27th.6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 26th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 28th..7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 27..10:30 A. M.
	Thursday, 28th.11:30 A. M.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 23d....2:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th....3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 26th....9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 26th....4:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 27th.3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 28th...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 28th.12:00 M.	Friday, 29th.....6:30 A. M.
Friday, 29th......12:00 M.	Saturday, 30th...6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 30th.12:30 P. M.	

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M., 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR CATSKILL.

THE FLOATING PALACE, NEW CHAMPION, Leaves Franklin-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M. Propeller ANDREW HARDEN opposite days, at 5 P. M.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22.

BUY TICKETS TO PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON, via NEPTUNE LINE, Pier No. 27 North River; fare $4 25, cabin; $3 25, deck.
NO MIDNIGHT CHANGES.
ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M. 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:40 A. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.

From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	—Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	—Rockaway Express............	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach....	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach..	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach....	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.	—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway....	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway...	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	—Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at....	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.
L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW ROUTE TO BABYLON AND FIRE ISLAND

VIA
FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hunter's Point for above places at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2:30, 4, (express,) 5, (express,) 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Babylon at 6:20, 8:20, (express,) 8:30 10:32 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:40 P. M.

Time by express train, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Time by accommodation train, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Ferry-boats leave foot of East 34th-st., New-York, fifteen minutes before train time, and leave James-slip, foot of Chambers-st., East River, thirty minutes before train time.

Trains leaving Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. connect with boats for Fire Island.

Trains leaving Babylon at 8:20 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. connect with boats from Fire Island.

AUG. 4, 1873. G. H. SHARP, Train Despatcher.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The 1 o'clock train carries drawing-room cars and reaches Newport in seven hours and ten minutes.
THEODORE WARREN,
Superintendent. Newport, R. I.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 29, 1873.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF New-York:

SIR—Notice is hereby given that, at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of G. HILTON SCRIBNER;

A Controller, in the place of NELSON K. HOPKINS;

A Treasurer, in the place of THOMAS RAINES;

An Attorney General, in the place of FRANCIS C. BARLOW;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of WILLIAM B. TAYLOR;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of JOHN D. FAY;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of SOLOMON SCHEU;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, two (2) Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of DANIEL P. INGRAHAM and ENOCH L. FANCHER, whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, from the Sixth Congressional District, as established by chapter 619 of the Laws of 1872, comprising the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, and that portion of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards of the said City lying east of Third-avenue, as said Wards existed on the 5th day of November, 1872, in place of James Brooks, deceased.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Twenty-one (21) Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN;

A County Clerk, in the place of CHARLES E. LOEW;

Two Justices of the Marine Court, in the place of GEORGE M. CURTIS and HENRY E. HOWLAND;

Three (3 Coroners, in the place of PATRICK H. KEENAN, NELSON W. YOUNG, and GERSON N. HERRMAN;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in place of JOHN M. BARBOUR and CLAUDIUS M. MONELL;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of inspectors of election and County canvassers is directed to chapter 314 of Laws of 1873, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled, "An Act to provide for submitting to the electors of this State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and seventy three, the question whether the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, of Justices of the Supreme Court, of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the Judge of the City of Brooklyn, of the County Judge of the several counties of this State, shall hereafter be filled by appointment, pursuant to section seventeen, article six, of the Constitution," for instructions in regard to their duties under said act. Also to sections seventeen and eighteen, chapter 613 of the Laws of 1873, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An Act to provide for the annexation of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, in the County of Westchester, to the City and County of New-York," for instructions as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 314.

AN ACT to provide for submitting to the electors of this State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the question whether the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, of Justices of the Supreme Court, of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the Judge of the City of Brooklyn, of the County Judge of the several counties of this State, shall be hereafter filled by appointment, pursuant to section seventeen, article six, of the Constitution.

Passed April 26, 1873; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The question whether the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the City Court of Brooklyn, and the County Judge of the several counties of this State, shall hereafter be filled by appointment, shall be submitted to the electors of this State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, as provided in section seventeen of article six of the Constitution of this State, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 2. The inspectors of election in each election district in the State shall provide two boxes, in which they shall deposit the ballots of the electors upon the question whether the judges and justices of the several courts named in the first section of this act shall hereafter be filled by appointment. One of said boxes shall be labeled "Appointment or election of the Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals and of Justices of the Supreme Court." The other one shall be labeled "Appointment or election of Judges of City and County Courts." Each citizen entitled to vote at such election may vote two ballots, as follows: One of them shall be indorsed "Appointment or election of the Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and of the Justices of the Supreme Court," and shall contain on the inside, when folded, the words, "Shall the offices of the Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals and of the Justices of the Supreme Court be hereafter filled by appointment—Yes," or the words, "Shall the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals and of the Justices of the Supreme Court be hereafter filled by appointment—No;" and all such ballots shall be deposited in the boxes labeled "Appointment or election of Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court." The other of said ballots shall be indorsed, "Appointment or election of Judges of City and County Courts," and on the inside, when folded, shall contain the words, "Shall the offices of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn, of the County Judge of the several counties of this State, be hereafter filled by appointment—Yes;" or the words, "Shall the offices of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn, of the County Judge of the several counties of this State, be hereafter filled by appointment—No." And all such ballots shall be deposited in the boxes labeled "Appointment or election of the Judges of the City and County Courts."

SEC. 3. The inspectors of election in each Election District, after the closing of the polls of such election, shall count, and canvass, separately, the ballots deposited in each of the said boxes in the manner prescribed by law in reference to other elections, and shall ascertain the whole number of ballots upon each of the questions to be submitted as aforesaid. The inspectors, after having so counted said ballots, shall set down in writing the whole number of such ballots upon each question, and the whole number for and against each of the said questions, and shall certify and make return of the said several votes in the same manner as prescribed by law in reference to other ballots at a general election.

SEC. 4. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the several Boards of County Canvassers at the next meeting thereof after such election, and the aggregate results in the several counties shall be canvassed and certified by the Board of State Canvassers. The existing law in reference to a general election shall in all respects, so far as applicable, apply to and regulate the proceedings and duties of the said Board of County and State Canvassers, and of the County Clerks and Secretary of State. From the statements made to the Board of State Canvassers it shall determine whether a majority of the votes upon the questions submitted to the electors of the State, as herein provided, be in the affirmative or negative. The said board shall make a certificate of such determination, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of State, who shall file the same in his office.

SEC. 5. If a majority of all the ballots indorsed "Appointment or election of Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals and of Justices of the Supreme Court" shall be in the affirmative, then the said officers shall not after said election be elective, but, as vacancies occur, they shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or if the Senate be not in session, by the Governor; but in such case he shall nominate to the Senate, when next convened, and such appointment by the Governor alone shall expire at the end of that session; but if the majority of said ballots so indorsed be in the negative, then the said officers shall be elective as heretofore. If a majority of the ballots indorsed "Appointment or election of Judges of City and County Courts" shall contain on the inside the question as hereinbefore provided, answered in the affirmative, then the said officers mentioned in the said question shall not after said election be elective, but as vacancies occur they shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or if the Senate be not in session, by the Governor; but in such casé he shall nominate to the Senate, when next convened, and such appointment by the Governor alone shall expire at the end of that session; but if a majority of the ballots so indorsed shall be answered in the negative, then the said officers shall be elected as heretofore.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause the said questions, together with the forms of the ballots as herein specified, to be published in two or more newspapers in each of the counties of this State, the same number of times prior to the said election as is now required by law to be published of the officers to be elected and the offices to be filled at such election, such newspapers to be designated by the Secretary of State in the manner now provided by law for designating newspapers to publish election notices; but no neglect or failure to publish, or informality of publication, shall impair the validity of such election.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to include in and cause to be published with the election notices for the said general election, a notice in substance and effect as follows: "Pursuant to section seventeen of article six of the Constitution of this State, two questions will be submitted to the electors of this State, to be voted upon separate ballots, as follows: 1st. Shall the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and of Justice of the Supreme Court be hereafter filled by appointment? 2d. Shall the offices of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, the Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, the Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn, and the Judge of the County Courts of the several counties of this State be hereafter filled by appointment?" And at such election each elector will be entitled to vote separately for or against each of said questions, and if a majority of the votes shall be in the affirmative of said questions, then the said Judges and Justices therein referred to, after said election, as vacancies occur, will be appointed by the Governor, as provided by law. No failure or omission to give notice, or any informality in the notice or the giving thereof, shall impair the validity of such notice, or the election herein provided for.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

Chapter 613.

AN ACT to provide for the Annexation of the Towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, in the County of Westchester, to the City and County of New-York.

Passed May 23, 1873; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

* * * * * * * * * *

SEC. 17. At the next general election held in this State after the passage of this act, there shall be provided by the proper authorities in each election district within the City and County of New-York, and in each election district in the several towns of the County of Westchester, a separate box, in which the inspectors of election in each of said election districts shall deposit the ballots presented to them by the electors of said districts, which ballots shall have on the outside thereof the following word, "Annexation," and on the inside of each of said ballots shall be the words, "For the Annexation of the Towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge to the City and County of New-York," or the following words: "Against the Annexation of the Towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge to the City and County of New York." Such ballots shall be so folded as to conceal all the words therein except "Annexation;" such ballots shall be canvassed and returned in the same manner as votes given for State officers are by law required to be canvassed and returned; if upon such return it shall appear that a majority of all the ballots so cast shall contain the words, "Against the Annexation of the Towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge to the City and County of New-York," then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to make and file a certificate of such result in his office within ten days after such return, and upon filing such certificate this act shall be inoperative and void.

SEC. 18. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of January, 1874, except as to such parts as are otherwise provided for, and as to such parts it shall take effect at the time or times in this act specified; and except also as to Section 17, which shall take effect immediately.

Yours respectfully,
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1873.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the election notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. See chapter 480, laws of 1860.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Commissioners to locate and erect a suitable building in the City of New-York, to be used as a City Prison and Bridewell, in the place and stead of the building now used and occupied for that purpose in the said City, relative to the taking for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York of the land designated and selected by said Commissioners for the said purpose.—The undersigned, the Commissioners designated by chapter 535 of the laws of 1873, being an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the location and erection of a new City Prison and place for holding certain Courts in the City of New-York," passed May 16, 1873, pursuant to the provisions of said act, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in and for the First Judicial Department, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of September, 1873, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate and appraise the value of the land designated and selected by the undersigned Commissioners for the purposes of said act, and of the buildings thereon, and of all and every subsisting estate, right, title, and interest of in and to said land or buildings, or any part thereof, and to estimate and appraise the damage resulting to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, and all other persons interested in said land or buildings, or any part thereof, by from or by reason of the taking of the same for the purposes set forth in said act, or by reason of their relinquishing the same for the purposes aforesaid, and that the land so designated and selected as the land required for the purposes mentioned in said act, (of which selection a notice was filed and caused to be recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 12th day of August, 1873,) is described and bounded as follows, to wit: All that certain piece and parcel of ground in the Sixth Ward of the said City of New York, comprising the entire block of land bounded on the northerly side by Canal street, on the easterly side by Elizabeth street, on the southerly side by Bayard street, and on the westerly side by Mott street, said piece or parcel of land being in extent one hundred and eighty-seven feet and five inches (187 feet 5 inches) on Canal street, three hundred and ninety-nine feet and ten inches (399 feet 10 inches) on Elizabeth street, one hundred and eighty-eight feet and four inches (188 feet 4 inches) on Bayard street, and four hundred feet and three inches (400 feet 3 inches) on Mott street, be the said dimensions more or less.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1873.
W. F. HAVEMEYER,
Mayor of the City of New-York.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Controller of the City of New-York.
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
President of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 70 5TH AV.

One large spacious room, first floor, suitable for a gentleman and lady.

Also, one room on fourth floor, to accommodate two persons, with full board.

THREE SUITES OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor and one large room on third floor, with board, adapted for gentlemen with their wives, or a company of single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 22 West 19th st., near 5th av.

WEST 34TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—PRIVATE family will rent second floor to responsible party, with or without private table; references exchanged. Address C. C., Box No. 49 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.

An elegant second floor to let, with first-class board, to a party of adults; also, rooms for single gentlemen; reference exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—THREE LARGE handsomely-furnished rooms; second floor; exclusive bath; private table; also, a room on third floor suitable for a couple or a single gentleman; references; private family.

A SUIT OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR GENtleman and wife, to let with board; also single rooms for gentlemen; house first-class, owned by occupant. No. 124 East 24th st., near 4th av. References exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., WITH board, handsome rooms en suite or singly; house and table first-class; transient parties taken at Summer prices.

SEVENTEENTH ST., WEST, NEAR 5TH av.—Large, well-furnished rooms, with board, to adults desiring a quiet, refined, and permanent home. No. 61.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board—Fine large rooms, handsomely furnished; permanent parties desired. No. 150 West 34th st.

TWENTY-SECOND ST.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR floor or second floor, with private table for a select party of adults; also rooms without board for single gentlemen. Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

TWENTY-FIRST ST.—GRAMERCY PARK.—The entire second and third floors, elegantly furnished, to let, with first-class board; private table if desired; best references. Apply at No. 137 East 21st st.

NO. 32 WEST 15TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a second floor, handsomely furnished; also, rooms on third floor; references exchanged.

TWO LARGE BEDROOMS AND PARLOR, newly furnished, to two gentlemen wishing splendid rooms. No. 746 6th av., first floor.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, parlor floor; also, second floor, five connecting rooms, with or without private table.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished second floor, with or without private table; also, rooms on third and fourth floors.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO TWO single gentlemen in a private family; very desirable location. Inquire at No. 163 West 34th-st.

TO LET—NO. 41 WEST 9TH ST., ELEGANT newly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; location, &c., strictly first class; references.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—TWO SUITES OF rooms, elegantly furnished, to let to families, with private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123, NEAR 19TH ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board; also table board.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

By the popular steamer
ARROWSMITH,

From Pier No. 36 East River, at 9 and 33d-st. at 9:15 A. M., through the East River and Long Island Sound to
SEA CLIFF GROVE,

Where, besides the unsurpassed facilities for bathing, fishing, boating, &c., a beautiful and
FREE GROVE

Is fully provided with Spring water, Tables, Seats, &c., &c., for the use of all Church, Sunday-school, family, and other orderly excursionists.

No spirituous liquors or disorderly persons are permitted on the grounds.

Tickets may be secured on steamer. For the trip 50 cents; children half price.

H. B. CROSSETT'S EXCURSION OFFICE removed temporarily to No. 391 West-st., above Christopher-st. Steamer Wyoming, barges Sarah Smith, Chicago, Caledonia, and Republic; Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Iona Island, and Eaglewood.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DE FOREST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 158 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of June, 1873. PHILANDER HANFORD, Executor.

Weeks, Forster & De Forest, attorneys for executor, No. 58 Wall-street. au4-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH S. CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Walter Scott Jarvis, No. 221 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1873.
WALTER SCOTT JARVIS,
WALTER R. GILLETT,
au25-law6mM* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA T. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 15 East Twenty-sixth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.
jy28-law6mM* SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNST SIMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873. ABRAHAM SIMON, Executor.
ap7-law6mM*

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

UNPRECEDENTED AND MAGNIFICENT TRIUMPH.

FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND AUDITORS IN ONE WEEK.

TWENTY THOUSAND TURNED AWAY UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION,

SUPERB SCENERY, COSTUMES, EFFECTS. | THE BLACK CROOK. | GRAND BALLETS, CHARMING MUSIC.

REGAMEY, the GREAT CARICATURIST.
THE TWIN SISTERS VERDAIS.
THE LONDON MADRIGAL BOYS.
DAVIES, the VENTRILOQUIST.
MATT MORGAN'S BEAUTIFUL PICTORIAL ALLEGORY.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 1:30.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

V O K E S

Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

THIRD WEEK
AND
UNABATED SUCCESS OF
the inimitable
VOKES FAMILY
in their new AMERICAN PLAY,
FUN IN A FOG,
declared by the Press and the public to be the
BEST PIECE IN THE VOKES' REPERTOIRE.

Preceding which every night the admirable two-act drama,
OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.

TO AVOID THE CRUSH AT THE DOORS IN THE EVENING SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Places may be secured
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Mail or telegraph orders will receive prompt attention.
SATURDAY, AUG. 30,
THIRD
FUN IN A FOG
MATINEE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. THOMPSON TROUPE.
OPENING NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

MONDAY, AUG. 25,
Every Evening; Wednesday and Saturday Matinée.

The world-famed
"PEERLESS QUEEN OF BURLESQUE,"
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
and
HER NEW MAMMOTH COMPANY

Will appear in the new extravaganza by Geo. P. Rowe, entitled
MEPHISTO
AND THE FOUR SENSATIONS.

Mammoth Company, New Scenery, New and Charming Music, New and Gorgeous Costumes, Everything New.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27.—First Mephisto Matinée.

MONDAY, Sept. 1.—The only acknowledged instantaneous caricaturist, engaged at enormous expense,
M. COLLODION.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

J. B. BOOTH..........................Sole Lessee and Manager

The public is respectfully informed that this theatre will reopen on
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1, 1873,
With the GREAT ARTIST,
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
In his realistic impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE.

The list of the company and further particulars will be made known in future announcements.

The Box-office will be opened on Tuesday, Aug. 26, at the theatre, and at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway, for the sale of reserved seats, from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.

MONDAY, Aug. 25, 1873,
ALESSANDRO STRADELLA,
Romantic Opera by Flotow.
Miss WASSMANN, HABELMANN,
PFLUEGER, LEHMANN.
FULL CHORUSES AND ORCHESTRA.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

THE PILGRIM

Will reopen in Bain Hall, on Great Jones st.,
MONDAY, SEPT. 1,
For one week, in wonderful magnificence.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

THE TURF.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK
WILL MAKE AN
EXTRA TRIP AT 11:30 A. M.,
AUG. 23, 26, AND 27.

Races will commence at 2 P. M., or on arrival of the train.

RETURNING, a train will leave the Park for Long Branch ONLY, at 4:15 P. M., or at the termination of the races.

PASSENGERS FOR NEW-YORK will take the train LEAVING LONG BRANCH AT 6:13 P. M., connecting with STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK, ARRIVING IN NEW-YORK 7:45 P. M.

Music by Keating's Band.
M. W. SERAT, Superintendent.
JOHN F. COLE, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.
EXTRA MEETING.
Three days' racing postponed until
SATURDAY, Aug. 23,
TUESDAY, 26th, and
WEDNESDAY, 27th.

Steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK leaves Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-st., at 11:30 A. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—For the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO DUTCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Alonzo Dutch, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BALDWIN and HENRY D. SANGER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Abraham Baldwin and Henry D. Sanger, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1873, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of August, 1873.
au11-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GRAY'S FLOUR AND YEAST COMPANY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Gray's Flour and Yeast Company, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon its own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1873. JOHN H. WIGGINS,
au18-law3wM* Assignee, No. 12 Wall-st.

NO. 4,115.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE KARME, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Karme, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of August, A. D. 1873.
FREDERICK HORST, Assignee,
No. 7 Chambers st., New-York City.
au25-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BYRON SHERMAN and PORTER SHERMAN, bankrupts.—To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:—You are hereby notified to appear and show cause before John Fitch, Esq., Register in charge of above proceeding, at No. 345 Broadway, New-York, on the 4th day of September, 1873, at 2 P. M., why the application to compound and settle a certain action now pending between Charles H. Wight, assignee, and George N. Sargent, Joseph B. Sargent, and Edward Sargent should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Aug. 22, 1873.
Yours, &c.,
CHARLES H. WIGHT, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW B. BRADY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of an order of this Court, I will sell at public auction, on the 28th day of August, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 627 Pennsylvania-avenue, in the City of Washington, D. C., all the right, title, and interest of above-named bankrupt in the photographic gallery No. 627 Pennsylvania-avenue, in the City of Washington.—New-York, Aug. 9, 1873. CHAS. GERDING,
Assignee M. B. Brady.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S BROADWAY THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Begins at 8 precisely.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, AUG. 25, 1873.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that his season at this central and elegantly-fitted theatre will commence on this date, and will be devoted to a series of STAR ATTRACTIONS not to be surpassed in this country.

The opening entertainment will introduce for the first time this season the celebrated

AIMEE
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.

Under the direction of Mr. C. A. CHIZZOLA. This favorite and famous company has been reorganized and powerfully strengthened, and now comprises a most brilliant array of PREMIERE ARTISTS, together with a GRAND ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 25, AND EVERY NIGHT this week, will be produced for the
FIRST TIME IN THIS COUNTRY,
the latest and most famous PARISIAN MUSICAL and COMICAL SENSATION, by Ch. Lecocq, Esq., in three acts, entitled

LA FILLE
DE
MME. ANGOT,
(Mme. Angot's Daughter,)

with new and beautiful scenery from the Paris models, by Mr. JOSEPH DE LA HARPE.

Magnificent new costumes from Paris, and the following immense cast:

Mlle. MARIA AIMEE (the Queen of Opera Bouffe) as..Clairette Angot
Mlle. ROSINA STANI (prima donna from the Follies Dramatiques) as...........................Mlle. Lange
Mlle. CANTRELLE as...Amaranthe
Mlle. Getzey as........Javotte | M. Lecuyer as..........Trenitz
Mlle. Juteau as.....Cydalise | M. Deschamps (first appearance) as.........Pomponnet
Mlle. Villiers as Mlle Ducondray |
Mlle. Vandame as...Hersilie | M. Duplan (first appearance) as.....Louchard
Mlle. Peraut as.........Babet | M. Benedick as.........Cadet
Mlle. Deschamps as Manon | M. Julien as...........Buteux
Mlle. Nardin as.......Therese | M. Nardin as......Guillaume
Mlle. Maria Nardin as Herbelin | M. Salvator as..... Un Incroyable
M. Juteau (the favorite tenor) as.....Ange Pitou | M. Davolis as.....Un Officier
M. Duchesne as Larivandiere | M. Perrant as..... Un Cobaretier

FORTS DE LA HALLE, BOURGEOIS, GRENADIERS, INCROYABLES, CONSPIRATEURS, HUSSARDS, DOMESTIQUES.

DAMES DE LA HALLE, BOURGEOISES MERVEILLEUSES by the chorus.

Act 1—Le Marche des Innocents.
Act 2—Salon chez Mlle. Lang.
Act 3—Le Jardin de Calypso.

FIRST MATINEE
of
AIMEE AND MME. ANGOT'S DAUGHTER,
SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.

PRICES during the AIMEE SEASON—Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 extra; Family Circle, 50 cents.

MATINEE PRICES—Admission, with seats, $1 50, to all parts.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. K. EMMETT, *,* Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ, *,* Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, *,* Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, *,* LUCILLE WESTERN, *,* and HORACE LINGARD and ALICE DURNING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

23D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Curtain rises at 7:45 precisely.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Sole Lessee and Manager

*,*Mr. DALY begs to remind all that the programme of the present season at this theatre will prohibit all long runs, no matter how great the success of a play. CONSTANT CHANGE OF BILL will be the order. Therefore it is advisable that no one should delay securing seats at once for the current performance.

Overwhelming Success
of
the
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,

With its most Exquisite Scenery,
The Brilliant Panorama of Fairy Land,
Gorgeous Transformation Tableau,
Superb Quartets and Choruses,
and
GREAT STAR CAST,

Including Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, CHARLES LECLERCQ, FRANK HARDENBURG, J. W. JENNINGS, C. K. FOX, M. A. KENNEDY, JAMES TAYLOR, Miss FANNIE HAYWARD, ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, NINA VARIAN, ADELAIDE LENNOX, MARGUERITA CHAMBERS, LITTLE MAY TEMPLETON, &c., &c.,
The Golden California Quartet,
and
Mme. Lanner's Ballet of Fifty Children.

The spectacle will be preceded every evening this week with the roaring farce of
A MILLINER'S HOLIDAY.

SATURDAY EVENING next, Aug. 30, second SPECIAL SATURDAY NIGHT BILL: *,* In addition to MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, will be acted the great drama of
AURORA FLOYD,

SECOND MATINEE,
SATURDAY next, at 1:30 o'clock,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM (entire.)
Admission to the Matinees, (including secured seats,)
ONE DOLLAR.

In active preparation for magnificent production, a new and powerful version of the world-famous Dramatic Romance entitled
THE WANDERING JEW,
Now past its 100th night at the Adelphi Theatre, London.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.

51st, 52d, and 53d Nights
of the engagement of
DION BOUCICAULT
and
LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
of
MIMI.
MIMI.
On THURSDAY, Aug. 28,
will be presented Mr. Boucicault's charming comedies,
USED UP
and
KERRY,
with Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT
as
Sir Charles Coldstream
and
Kerry.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. E. EDDY.

MONDAY, AUG. 25, 1873.

EVENING AT 8. FIRST TIME OF MR. E. EDDY, in the great Indian Drama of METAMORA, the last of THE WAMPANOAGS. | AFTERNOON AT 2, The new sensation drama, written by Mr. A. H. Sheldon, entitled THE BLACK AVENGER; or, THE PIRATE'S LAST SHOT.

FRIDAY EVENING—Mr. E. EDDY as JACK CADE.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, first appearance of Miss ELISE HOLT, in JACK, THE CHEVALIER.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $2 extra.
EVERY THURSDAY GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
West Point Hotel

will remain open until Oct. 1. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

After a very busy season we shall now have a few desirable vacant rooms, single and en suite, and parties desirous of visiting this delightful locality will find this the pleasantest part of the year. Circulars sent free. Terms reasonable. Rooms can be secured by telegraph in advance. IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

HIGH FALLS HOTEL.

Rowing on the Delaware, new boats free to guests; trouting in the mountain streams, fishing on the river and lakes, beautiful drives and walks; grand waterfalls, pure mountain air; no mosquitoes, no chills and fever. PHILIP F. FULMER,
Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn.
Refers to George Matthews, No. 127 East 79th-st.

SURF HOTEL,

FIRE ISLAND.

Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON, N. Y.
Will remain open until October 1.
Terms reasonable. Apply or address
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,

eleven miles from City Hall, will remain open during month of September. Special terms made for Fall months. Address COZZENS & MURRAY.

SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONTROSE STATION, N. J.—A few rooms, recently vacated, to let with board, at this popular first-class hotel; to parties desiring the best of accommodation at one of the healthiest and most accessible hotels near New-York; sixty minutes from foot of Barclay-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad; thirty-six trains daily.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL RETREAT for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be open on June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, TO OCT. 1.—One and a half miles (stage every train) from Cromwells; Erie Railway, two hours; no fevers, no mosquitoes; fine air, grand scenery; good table; terms moderate. OLIVER CROMWELL, Highland Mills, N. Y.

OCEAN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., NOW open for permanent or transient boarders.
E. N. WARDWELL, Proprietor.

POLITICS IN BROOKLYN.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN—LIST OF OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED—SOME OF THE CHANGES EFFECTED BY THE NEW CHARTER.

The offices to be filled in Brooklyn at the coming Fall election, though not numerous are, under the operation of recent laws, of unusual importance. Previous to the year 1870, a vague fear always filled the public mind at the thought of this subject; but since the establishment of the Committee of One Hundred and of the Committee of Reform, and since the Registry law has gone into operation, such fear seems to have passed away. The existence of the new charter, which, in many respects, has modified and will still further modify the machinery of politics, makes the campaign of October next the most remarkable that has taken place in many years. The power which the charter confers upon the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen in relation to the appointment of heads of departments makes it a matter of the first concern that only the best men shall be selected to fill those offices. The term of Mr. Powell, the present Mayor, expires on the 31st of December; his successor will be elected for two years, and he, in the first week of 1875, nominates heads of the Department of Collection, the Treasury Department, Department of Law, Department of Parks, and other officers, and the Aldermen confirm the nominations. The Tax Collector and the City Treasurer have heretofore been elected on the City ticket, and the Park Commissioners appointed by the State Legislature. The great struggle, then, will be for possession of the office of Mayor. Among the probable candidates for this position are mentioned Samuel Booth, William Richardson, and Ripley Ropes, on the Republican side; and on the Democratic side, Samuel S. Powell, Daniel D. Whitney, and Henry W. Slocum. The last Legislature doubled the salary of the Mayor, and it is now $10,000 a year.

The Board of Aldermen, which consists of twenty-two members, will next year consist of thirty-six, the representation from each ward being now according to its population. It is, as the charter says, to "consist of an Alderman to be elected from each ward having a population of 12,000, or less, provided that from each ward having a population exceeding 12,000 there shall be elected one Alderman for every 12,000 inhabitants or a moiety thereof." This will require an additional Alderman from the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Twentieth Wards; besides which there is one to be elected from each of the three new wards, the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth. Altogether, twenty-five Aldermen will be elected this year, as the term of one-half the present Board, those from the odd-numbered wards, expires in December. The candidates already springing up for this position are quite numerous, and in some of the wards the contest will be a sharp one. It is acknowledged, however, by the Democrats themselves that the Republicans will have a majority in the next Board of Aldermen.

The county officers to be elected are nine members of Assembly, a County Clerk, a Register, two Justices of Sessions, a Supervisor at Large, and a Commissioner of Charities for the Fourth District. Except that George G. Herman, the present County Clerk, is seeking a renomination from the Democratic General Committee, and will probably get it, and that W. Barre, a Democrat, the chief deputy in the office of Register McLaughlin, wants the nomination for Register from the same body, nothing is known with certainty as to the candidates, nor will there be for several weeks to come. The offices of County Clerk and Register are lucrative ones, and, together, are said to net their present incumbents $60,000 a year. John J. Scott, a Democrat, one of the five Commissioners of Charities, retires in December. The body to which he belongs is a close corporation, independent of the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors, and spending upward of half a million yearly without check. Its recent proceedings in relation to awarding the annual contracts for supplies to the Flatbush institutions, have become a public scandal, and it is not likely that either side will dare to put a dishonest and incompetent man in Mr. Scott's place.

Two State Senators will also be elected from the Second and Third Districts. Mr. John C. Perry represented the Second, a Republican District, during the past two years, viz: the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards. The other district was represented by Henry C. Murphy. Beside Mr. Murphy, John C. Jacobs is said to be a candidate for this position. The district comprises the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards, and the towns of New-Lots, Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, and New-Utrecht. There is only one other local official to be voted for, and that is a Justice of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District, in place of Jasper W. Gilbert. The term of office is fourteen years, and among the candidates mentioned for the position are Joshua M. Van Cott and John H. Bergen, Republicans, and Jasper W. Gilbert and John P. Rolfe, Democrats.

The Committee of One Hundred will hold weekly sessions, beginning early next month, and considerable interest is felt in the part they propose to play in the coming election. It is understood that if each side nominates good men, the Committee will not interfere, particularly in regard to the Mayoralty. But the politicians, remembering what took place last year, are apprehensive on this point. In November, 1872, the Republicans nominated for Commissioners of Charities James H. Taylor and Ephraim Roberts, and the Democrats John Cunningham and the notorious "Steve" Powell. The Committee of One Hundred were not satisfied, and nominated George Kinkel and George A. Bell, and the result was the election of Powell and Cunningham. "Andy" Walsh, the Democratic Police Justice, was successful under similar circumstances. The Republican General Committee was never more united than it is now, the discontented delegates numbering not more than fifteen—just enough to make a healthy opposition—out of the 140 upon its roll. Very different is it with the Democratic General Committee. As the power of the Democracy weakened, as its patronage lessened, the contest for place became more bitter, and resulted in half a dozen factions into which the Committee is now split. "Boss" McLaughlin, the Register, retired from it at the beginning of the present year, but that failed to harmonize the discontented elements. Of the Liberal Republican Committee it is fair to say that there is hardly anything of it left for campaign purposes, certainly not enough to dicker with, as at least nine-tenths of its members are at the present time seeking to be enrolled in the regular Republican ward associations.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The German journeymen cabinet-makers, piano-makers, varnishers, upholsterers, and other employes of the furniture-manufacturing industry, held a mass-meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, when the report of the delegates to the Convention of Furniture-workers, recently held at Cincinnati, was received. It was stated that a National Union had been formed by that Convention, which, so far, has been joined by some eighteen unions located in different parts of the country. A constitution adopted by the Convention was approved, and measures were discussed to effect a thorough reorganization under the newly-formed Union. The new National Union, and the local Unions attached to it, are not to constitute a secret order, such as the Crispins', Coopers', and other trade organizations. Wm. H. Jessup, formerly President of the Working Men's State Assembly, was in attendance, and briefly addressed the meeting, reviewing the progress of the labor movement.

NEW CHURCH IN GREENPOINT.

The corner-stone of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Anthony, on Orchard street, Greenpoint, Long Island, was laid yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a great number of spectators, by Bishop Laughlin, of Brooklyn, with imposing ceremonies. The Bishop was assisted by the following clergymen: Vicar General Turner, Father Lane, Pastor of the church, Fathers R. Maguire, J. Maguire, O'Beirne, Taffe, Carroll, McElroy, O'Hare, Farrelly, McCullom, Walsh, Hickey, Ward, Brennan, Callaghan, and Hauptmann. At the appointed hour the Bishop, robed in full canonicals, surrounded by the assisting clergymen, and attended by a number of acolytes, proceeded to the platform at the east end of the structure, where the temporary cross marking the site of the crucifix had been erected, and sprinkled it with holy water. The psalm, "Quam Delecta," followed by appropriate prayers, was then recited, and the procession moved toward the corner-stone at the south-west extremity of the edifice. The stone was then surrounded, while prayers were offered. The trowel having been delivered into the hands of the Bishop, the stone was marked with the sign of the cross in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and after the Litany of the Saints and the customary psalms had been recited, was lowered into its place. The procession then made a circuit of the interior of the building, the Bishop sprinkling holy water as he advanced. On arriving at the north-west corner of the edifice the procession halted, and Bishop Laughlin delivered a short address appropriate to the occasion. The benediction was then pronounced, and the vast assemblage dispersed. The different benevolent and temperance societies of Brooklyn, New-York and Jersey participated in the ceremonies. The new church, the site of which was presented to the parish by the late Pastor, Father Brady, will be one of the largest in Greenpoint. Its extreme depth is 160 feet, its breadth 73 feet, and the height of the spire from the sidewalk to the top of the cross will be, when completed, 210 feet. The material used is Philadelphia brick, with dressings of Nova Scotia and Bellerne stone, and the style of architecture adopted is modern. The entire cost of the building is estimated at $200,000.

THE EXCURSION TO-MORROW.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD BOYS AND GIRLS GOING TO FAR ROCKAWAY.

To-morrow morning the twelfth excursion for children will be given, when the poor children of the Thirteenth Ward will proceed to Far Rockaway per special train over the South-side Railroad. The tickets for this picnic are to be distributed to-day by Capt. Henry Hedden, at the Delancey Street Police Station, and he will to-morrow assist in marshaling the children at the foot of Grand street, East River, at 8 o'clock. As soon as the boys and girls assemble in sufficient numbers they will be passed over the Grand Street Ferry in detachments, under the guardianship of policemen. When each division reaches Williamsburg, it will at once proceed to South Eighth street, where the train engaged for the occasion will be in readiness to receive the boys and girls. When all are on board Mr. Canfield, Superintendent of the South-side Railroad, will start the train and run it himself under telegraph signals. While on the way to the beach buttered rolls and mugs of milk will be served out to the children, and when they arrive at the grounds of Mr. Failing, proprietor of the Sea-side House, a hearty meal of fresh-cut sandwiches will be served out, lemonade in generous quantities being also provided. The boys will, however, be first given an opportunity to bathe in the still water on the inside beach. Games will also be provided, and the wonderful performance of Mr. Punch and Mrs. Judy will serve to amuse the picnickers, who, after a second installment of sandwiches, followed by ice-cream and sponge-cake, will re-embark on the train and return to the City by 6 o'clock.

On Saturday next the thirteenth excursion will be given for the benefit of those children in the Eleventh Ward who come under the scope of the Fund. The fourteenth and last picnic will follow on the succeeding Saturday, when the children of the Seventeenth Ward will enjoy a holiday.

THE ELEVENTH PICNIC.

There were 1,284 boys and girls on the eleventh TIMES excursion. They were recruited from both ends and the centre of the City, and they varied the usual route by a trip to the Palisades. The barge lay at the foot of Rector street, and the first batch of children assembled at the St. Paul's Guild building. They had come early, very early, and the little girls were brilliant in their best clothes, looking in their nice, fresh, white and pink dresses, as fresh as cherries. The boys had not devoted so much attention to appearances—in fact they let appearances go by the board altogether, and presented themselves, hatless, shoeless, sometimes shirtless, and too often unwashed, just as we see them every day. They were all agog for the fun, and cheered the manager and the band to the echo when they came.

In ten minutes, without the slightest trouble, they had formed in solid column behind the music, and, at the word, started in good order for the boat, through Church, Rector and West streets. As they passed they waved adieus, and shouted happy "good byes" to their parents looking down on them from the open windows of the overcrowded tenements. The 'longshoremen and carters stopped working to scan the happy faces going by. The boys and girls marched straight on board without a break in their line, or the slightest interruption, and the barge went up the East River.

Mr. Williams sent word to Capts. Mount and Ward, of the Seventh and Tenth Wards, to notify the children who had been left behind before to meet him at the Eldridge Street Station-house. They were ready. The street was jammed for two blocks with them. Away they marched, across East Broadway, along Market street, and reinforced the little First Warders. Some of them were desperately dilapidated, and a case of hats or a bale of coats and pants would have been "a sweet boon." At the foot of Thirty-fourth street, East River, the Thirty-first Street Mission School, the reserves of the little army was "resting on its arms," and at last the expedition moved off in earnest. The tide was so strong that it was thought best not to risk the passage through Hell Gate, so the descent was not made, as usual, at Oriental Grove. The Captain was ordered to 'bout ship and explore the Hudson instead. It was very hot, but the rapid motion of the barge "made a breeze," and the fun was so glorious that the children could not tear themselves away, even to answer the accustomed greetings of passing vessels. A halt was made at Pleasant Valley, but the grounds were engaged, and the Argonauts "continued the wheel" to the Palisades. Here lunch was served out, breakfast being long ago digested, and the force disembarked—the girls and small boys first, the large boys afterward. This part of the Palisades is a thickly-wooded declivity, and the boys immediately rushed into the brush and undergrowth, and valorously attempted to scale the steep moss-covered rocks. Others got out of their scanty clothing in a twinkling and were splashing about in the water. The girls found a little paradise in this queer place. They discovered rare rock flowers, unknown weeds of every possible shade of green, singularly formed toadstools, and immense bull-frogs. Many of the elder girls shrieked in prettily-feigned and genuine terror when one of those creatures leaped suddenly from some mossy fissure, while the little girls nearly always wanted to catch, pocket, and carry them home as trophies of their expedition up the Hudson.

Considerable skirmishing was requisite to bring the children to where Punch and Judy displayed their domestic delights. It was so hot in the woods that an early adjournment to the barge was thought advisable, and as the steamer towed the excursionists into the middle of the broad river, a refreshing breeze sprang up, and made the return to the City delightful.

There was a change in the programme of amusements during this trip. Round games and general dancing gave way to individual performances. The soloists were brought forward and introduced to the audience squatting around on the upper deck. There was Mr. Paddy Tierney, a fair-haired, delicate lad of twelve, who was very successful as a comic vocalist. He especially delighted the listeners by his rendition of "Hart's Island on the Bay." He got no less than six imperative recalls. Then there was "Reddy," alias "Cock-eyed Timmy," who warbled "Molly Darling," and other minstrel melodies. Three or four jig-dancers were equally fortunate. Down-stairs, at the same time, the girls made the most of their opportunity. They danced polkas, waltzes, quadrilles, redowas, and galops until the order was given to "fall in" and get their ice-cream.

This was the event of the day by the children. They had early learned that "Steam-boat Frank" had charge of this part of the entertainment, and from that moment regarded him as one in whose good graces it were well to stand high. Consequently, many of the little girls had spoken to him on the upward trip, so as to be able to claim an acquaintanceship at the important moment of distribution.

Then came more singing and dancing, and the various detachments were landed in good order and in good time. Everybody was contented and happy; not an accident had occurred beyond the cutting of a little boy's hand with a shell, and one of the girls being slightly bruised by a fall. The medical officers, Drs. Thoms, Stiles, and Pollard, had to content themselves with aiding in looking after the children at their games. The officers deserve honorable mention. They were Roundsman Mead and Officers Bendon, Kennedy, Hunt, Fisher, Grogan, McPherson, Travers, Hart, and Farley, all from the City Hall Precinct.

The total expenses were $625 82, which makes the quota for each of the 1,284 children taken about forty-eight and a half cents.

LIFE INSURANCE.

A man about forty years old and a woman seemingly seventy years of age were at the Detroit and Milwaukee depot a few days ago waiting for a train, when the man strolled out on the dock and caught sight of one of the city life-preservers hanging to its hook. He asked what it was and a laborer told him, and then he asked: "How long will it preserve a feller's life?" The man told him a hundred years, and the information staggered the stranger. Walking around a few minutes as if meditating, he stepped to his informant and said: "See here, stranger, I'll take one o' them preservers, and if it wouldn't be asking too much of you I'd like to have you tell the old woman in there that you haven't another one for sale, and that the machine which made 'em has busted."

A POLICEMAN'S DILEMMA.

THE ASSAULT ON OFFICER M'KENZIE—THE CASE OF "RAT" REILLY, THE SIXTEENTH WARD ROUGH.

On the 22d of July George Reilly, alias "Rat" Reilly, a well-known character in the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards, and formerly a leader of the Nineteenth-street gang, but now better known to the Police authorities from his connection with the Twenty-fourth street gang, was committed by Justice Scott to answer, in the sum of $1,000, for taking a quantity of cigars from the store of Mr. Emeridge of Twenty-sixth street and Second avenue, and afterward attempting to shoot Officer McKenzie, who arrested him after the robbery. Reilly entered the store with four of his party, and called for cigars, and finding the place guarded only by the proprietor's son, two of his men attempted to get behind the counter. Young Emeridge called his father, who jumped out of bed, and inquired what was the matter, and learning that Reilly had refused to pay for the cigars, he demanded the money therefor. Reilly put his hand to his pistol-pocket, and told Emeridge if he did not immediately retire he would shoot him, on which the proprietor was forced to return to his room. Rielly and his companions then walked away, and Emeridge called Officer McKenzie, and, having stated the circumstances, pointed out the party to him as they were walking leisurely down the avenue. The officer immediately arrested two of the gang, but on taking them into custody, Reilly drew his revolver, and presenting it at McKenzie ordered him to give up his prisoners or he would fire upon him. McKenzie, who was unarmed at the time, (not being on duty when called by Emeridge,) was obliged to loosen his hold on the prisoners, and presently clinched with Reilly, knowing the dangerous character he had to contend with. The remainder of the gang closed in upon the officer and gave him a severe beating, but notwithstanding all this, he succeeded in bringing Reilly and two others of the party to the station-house. On this charge Reilly was held to answer, in the sum named, but instead of being tried at the General Sessions on the day following, his case was set down for the Special Sessions on Tuesday, the 24th of July.

When Officer McKenzie, who made the arrest, was subpœnaed to appear at the Special Sessions, he went to the District Attorney, and upon explaining the circumstances of the case, and representing Reilly's character and antecedents, Mr. Phelps at once ordered Reilly's name to be struck off the calendar for Special Sessions, and gave instructions to have the papers sent to his office, and also directed McKenzie to collect all the evidence of similar cases recorded against the prisoner. This the officer did as soon as he recovered from the injuries he sustained, but has been greatly surprised to find the case again set down for the Special Sessions to-morrow. It is suspected that some undue influence has been exerted in some quarter in Reilly's favor. The records of Reilly's previous career, as collected from the various Police stations by Officer McKenzie, are these:

In September, 1865, George Reilly was arrested for shooting a man named George Smith in a liquor-store in Twentieth-street, near Seventh-avenue. He met Smith there and accused him with informing upon him as a "bounty-jumper," for which offense he was arrested and sent to Governor's Island until he was claimed by the Sixty-ninth Regiment as a deserter from its ranks. After making the accusation against Smith, he drew his revolver and shot him dead, but by hard swearing at the inquest he was exonerated by the Coroner's Jury on the grounds of firing in self-defense. On Dec. 3, 1866, Reilly was again arrested by Officer Phelps, of the Sixteenth Precinct, for breaking into the premises of Peter Finlay, No. 363 West Twenty-fifth street. He was tried at General Sessions, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. After serving four months he escaped, and was rearrested by a Police officer from the Twenty-second Precinct, whom he attempted to shoot, and for which another year was added to his term of servitude. Before serving the full term he made his escape the second time. Aug. 6, 1868, he was arrested at Funk's Park, for disorderly conduct, by Officer Tully, of the Nineteenth Precinct. On this occasion he drew a large knife and attempted to stab the officer, who knocked him down in self-defense, and inflicted such injuries upon him that he was sent to St. Luke's Hospital for five days, and was discharged on his recovery. On the 8th of May, 1870, he was arrested by Officer Little, late of the Eighteenth Precinct, for assaulting a gentleman and stealing his watch in Costello's liquor-store, in Twenty-fifth street. Reilly fired his revolver at the officer, who then drew his club and knocked him down. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he remained for two days, but no further punishment was inflicted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The business community in Wall street, and indeed in all parts of the country, has been seriously alarmed during the past few days by rumors concerning a probable tightness in the money market, which, it is said, will ensue about the time the crops of the West must be moved toward the sea-board. The great speculators generally fix upon this season as the most appropriate for their schemes, and attempt to extort usurious rates for the use of money from the hard-working citizens of the interior. Whether the attempt will be made this year it is, of course, impossible to predict. The indications, however, are decidedly that way, and parties who claim to be posted say that the stringency in money will be concurrent with the projected advance in the price of gold, but that Jay Gould, who has so often forced the country to pay what he asked for the use of money, is to engineer the movement. It is certain that the Bulls in the stock market, who have been apprised of this project, and who have had their own way in great measure of late, will make a vigorous resistance, and do all in their power to keep the money market easy. Should Jay Gould come out ahead, however, it is universally conceded that trade will be seriously injured, and that he will be much more likely to succeed in his gold movement, which has been languishing of late.

With a tight money market the flow of cotton, grain and produce to the sea-board, and thence to Europe, would be seriously interfered with, and large quantities of gold, which otherwise would be brought to the United States and lower the price, would remain on the other side. Gould is at present working most zealously to make the Bull movement in gold a success, and it would not be at all surprising if he should tighten the money market to effect his purpose. The rates for money for the last few days have been very unsettled, and there has been a gradual and marked advance, denoting that some influence other than the ordinary one of demand from the interior is at work.

THE TROUBLES IN LOUISIANA.

Some little time ago, at a mass-meeting of the colored citizens of Louisiana, held in New-Orleans, Gen. Morris Chester, Col. James H. Ingraham, Hon. J. Hensie Burch, and Hon. A. E. Barler, State Senators, were appointed the representatives of the colored men of Louisiana, and commissioned to make known to the citizens of the North the statements of the colored people at the present crisis in their political affairs. These gentlemen arrived in this City yesterday, where they purpose holding public meetings, and will also visit New-Haven, Springfield, Boston, Providence, Portland, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, and St. Louis. Ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, arrived here yesterday, from Europe, in the steam-ship Batavia, and is now stopping at the Hoffman House. With him, the colored delegates propose holding a conference this morning at 10 o'clock, at No. 252 West Twenty-sixth street, when their entire programme is expected to be arranged.

The principal objects of the Louisiana representatives is to show to the people of the North the exact condition of the Republican Party in Louisiana. They desire to inform the public upon the questions to be brought by the McEnery faction before Congress next session, and they also propose to ventilate the frauds of the Warmoth administration. This they will do by means of public meetings, at which full and free discussions will be expected and invited.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CADETS.

This well-known military organization will arrive to-day and will be received by the Seventh Regiment, by whom they will be escorted to their armory. In the evening they will visit the Union Square Theatre. On Tuesday the cadets will be the recipients of a grand reception at the armory of the Seventh, and on Wednesday that regiment will escort them down to the City Hall, where they will be reviewed by the Mayor and City Fathers. Their discipline and efficiency, with the novelty and celerity of the drill of these cadets, as exhibiting the power of a small body of thoroughly organized men, is pronounced as marvelous, and has won for them great admiration. It is expected that during their visit the cadets will give some public exhibitions of their skill and proficiency.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

The International Working Men's Union, of this City, composed of three German sections, one French, one English, and one Scandinavian section held a meeting at the Tenth Ward Hotel, in Broome street, yesterday, when the Federal Council submitted its annual report, showing the present condition of the North American Federation of the Internationals. It was shown that the organization of the Internationals is steadily progressing, not only in this country, but also in England, Germany, and elsewhere. It also appeared from the report that two sections in this and other cities were dissolved, owing to some "secession movement," but stated that other sections had been organized instead. The secessionists have been expelled from the organization of Internationals, and their council, known as the "Prince Street Council," it was stated, had collapsed. Arrangements were discussed for a general working man's festival, which is to come off in the course of next month. The report of the Federal Council was adopted.

THE RENDERING NUISANCE.

THE STEAMER ALGONQUIN SEIZED BY THE HEALTH OFFICERS—HER IMMEDIATE REMOVAL DEMANDED.

The steamer Algonquin, the property of the New-York Fertilizing Company, was, on Saturday, seized by the Police, under the direction of President Chandler, as a nuisance, and will be either destroyed or towed to Barren Island. It will be remembered that the Board of Health refused a permit to the Company to prosecute their business of manufacturing fertilizers from blood and offal on the Algonquin, which was then moored at the foot of West Fortieth street, on the ground that the manner in which the business was conducted rendered it a public nuisance. The Company were ordered to remove the boat to some place beyond the City limits. After a number of the employes of the Company had been several times arrested and the boat was threatened with seizure, the Algonquin was removed from the dock and was anchored off the Jersey shore, opposite Weehawken, where the blood-boiling operations were being carried on, despite the orders of the Board of Health. On Saturday, President Chandler, of the Health Department, applied for the use of the Police steamer Seneca, which was given him. A raid was made on the Algonquin, and the steamer was seized. The men found at work on board were arrested under indictments which had been found against them by the Grand Jury, and were subsequently released on giving $1,000 bail each to appear for trial. Lucius A. Chase, of No. 236 East Thirty-fourth street, the President of the Company, gave the required security for their appearance. The Police found the tanks and boilers filled with blood and offal in process of manufacture, filling the air with an intolerable stench. A section of Police were placed in charge of the seized steamer, and to-day she will be towed to Sandy Hook and destroyed by fire.

Despite the peremptory orders of the Board of Health, the boat of the New-York Rendering Company still continues to occupy the dock at the foot of West Thirty-eighth street, much to the inconvenience of the contractor for the removal of offal and dead animals, who demands to be put in possession of the entire pier. Inspector Gridley, of the Health Department, called at the dock yesterday morning, prepared to tow the boat from the dock and remove her to Gowanus Bay and destroy her, but the Superintendent of the Rendering Company pleaded for an extension of time for the removal of the boat, and promised to have her removed to-day without fail. Inspector Gridley therefore deferred action, with the distinct understanding that if the boat is not removed beyond the City limits on Monday, she will be seized by the Police and destroyed by the Health officers.

THE DROWNED JOURNALISTS.

The funeral of Mr. George Thompson Keiller, who was drowned with Mr. George P. Rowe, at Centre Moriches, Long Island, took place yesterday, at the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, and was attended by all the representatives of the New-York and local press. The reporters assembled at the Court-house, where Mr. James A. Terry made a feeling address relative to the young journalists who had so suddenly lost their lives. They then proceeded to the undertaker's, where the remains lay inclosed in a handsome polished walnut casket, with silver handles. After the remains had been viewed, the casket was placed in the hearse, and the long procession marched to the church, where Rev. William McAllister delivered a very affecting address, taking as his text the twentieth chapter of the first book of Samuel, third verse, "As the Lord liveth, there is but a step between me and death." He said the case of Messrs. Rowe and Keiller pointedly illustrated the text, and yet it was but a repetition of that which occurs every day and night. All must take that step, and none knew how soon. He exhorted the relatives of the deceased to take comfort in the fact that the departed had left behind them good characters, and called upon their late associates to take warning by the suddenness of the sad event, and be ever ready for the certain but fatal step. The remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

The body of Mr. George Perch Rowe reached Brooklyn at 7 o'clock last evening, in care of his brother, Mr. Reginald Rowe, and two friends. It was given in charge to an undertaker in waiting, to be prepared for interment to-day.

The brother and friends of the deceased arrived at Patchogue, where the body was found, on Saturday evening, and Justice J. Riley Smith kindly consented to hold the inquest immediately. Mr. Henry E. Olwell, one of those who bravely risked his own life in attempting to rescue Mr. Rowe, described the manner of the drowning, and identified the body. Capt. J. B. Gordon testified to finding the corpse on the beach on that morning, at Patchogue, and Mr. Charles E. Tinling, an old friend of the deceased, also formally declared that he identified the remains as those of Mr. Rowe. This was all the testimony, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from accidental drowning. The body was then given in charge to the friends of the deceased, and prepared for the journey to Brooklyn, the undertaker at Patchogue, Mr. Smith, and the Justice manifesting much sympathy, and rendering every assistance in their power. Capt. Gordon, who found the body, was presented with $50 by the friends of the deceased. The funeral of Mr. Rowe will take place to-day from the residence of his bereaved mother, No. 980 De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn. The funeral services will be held at St. Barnabas Church, on Bushwick avenue, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. The Journalistic Fraternity of New-York will meet at the Astor House at 12 o'clock to-day to make arrangements for attending the funeral of their lamented brother, and the different representatives of the press in this City and Brooklyn have also made arrangements to pay the last sad tribute to the memory of their late associate. The members of Prospect Lodge, No. 290 I. O. O. F., of which Mr. Rowe was a member, meet at 12:30 o'clock at their rooms, on Bedford avenue, for the purpose of attending the funeral in a body.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Walter Appleby, aged forty, of No. 1,155 Second avenue, was found near his residence, suffering from a severe scalp-wound and a laceration of the nose, which he was unable to account for. He was taken home....Mary Callaghan, of No. 330 East Sixty-third street, was assaulted yesterday by her husband, John, who struck her on the head with a club, causing a severe scalp-wound....William, alias "Pug," Kelly, was arrested yesterday, charged with having attempted to stab Officer Wilgans of the Ninth Precinct. After Kelly was locked up, George Mitchell, of No. 679 Washington street, appeared and complained that he had been knocked down by the prisoner in West Eleventh street, and robbed of a bundle of clothing valued at $15....John Corrigan, aged thirteen, of No. 44 Attorney street, in attempting to jump on a train while in motion, at Forty-seventh street and Fourth avenue yesterday morning, fell, and the wheels of a car passed over one arm, crushing it in a horrible manner. The lad was taken to Bellevue Hospital....Robert Stevens, aged thirty, during a fight with Thomas Maber, at No. 340 East Forty-eighth street, had a portion of his upper lip bitten off. Maber was arrested....Robert Kiernan, aged forty, of No. 224 West Thirteenth street, while endeavoring to recover a boy's cap which had fallen into the water at the foot of Gansevoort street, North River, fell overboard, and was drowned.

PERSONAL.

Gen. H. C. McMather, of New-Orleans, is at the Union-square Hotel.

Gov. Pinchback, of Louisiana, is at the Hoffman House.

Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia, is at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. O'Connor, of the United States Army, is at the Astor House.

Col. Orville Grant, of the United States Army, and Rev. Dr. Dwight Bartlett, of Rochester, are at Barnum's Hotel.

Col. B. H. Wilson, of Alabama; Col. J. Horton, of the United States Army, and Hon. William Williams, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lieut.-Commander Felix McCurley, of the United States Navy; Dr. Carlos Carvallo, of Michigan; Hon. W. S. Kuch, of Maryland, and Paymaster W. C. McGowan, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hôtel.

A NEW FISH.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of the 15th, says: Yesterday morning, fishermen captured in the bay and landed at Clay Street Wharf a marine monster that has thus far defied identification, and at last accounts was only known as a monstrosity. The aggregated scientific knowledge of Oakland has failed to discover the species of this peculiar fish. The fellow is nine feet ten inches in length, with the head of the shark and the body of the porpoise, and is furnished with a double row of ugly, saw-like teeth. The mouth contained a piece of what is thought to be human flesh. The fish weighs about five hundred pounds. It is customary for the residents to bathe in the vicinity of the place where this agreeable animal was caught.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The funeral of the late Patrick O'Keefe, Vice President of Typographical Union No. 6, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 41 Rutgers street.

The mails of the Cunard steam-ship Batavia, from Liverpool on Aug. 12, and Queenstown on Aug. 13, were delivered at this office yesterday evening. At a later hour the mails by the Inman steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool on Aug. 14, and Queenstown on Aug. 15, were received. The latter are fresher by three days' date than the papers and letters by the Bremen steamer on Saturday.

Coroner Kessler made an investigation, yesterday, into the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Georgiana Waterman, on Saturday last, at No. 238 Eight avenue, and which was supposed to have been the result of malpractice at the hands of Dr. Charles H. Wade, of No. 338 West Nineteenth street. The result of the inquest entirely exonerated the doctor from blame in the matter, and he was honorably acquitted.

BROOKLYN.

Mary Crangle died suddenly yesterday at No. 430 Bedford avenue.

Mary Cuff and Ann Burns were locked up on a charge of stealing a coat, the property of William Satchell, sexton of the Warren Street M. E. Church.

Henry Higginbotham, of No. 354 Baltic street, carpenter, was arrested on complaint of his father, John, who charges him with stealing $80, which were found in his possession.

William Murray was, on Saturday night, assaulted and robbed, at the corner of State and Furman streets, by Michael Glynn, of the South Ferry gang, who was arrested and held to answer.

Eliza Farley, aged thirty years, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking Paris green. She gave as a reason that her husband refused to live with her. She was removed to the City Hospital.

Five young men, named Heller, Miller, Redland, Deafenbach, and Nestler, were arrested yesterday afternoon for playing ball in the rear of Myrtle Avenue Park, and destroying the farmers' plants in the vicinity.

Peter B. Corney, one of the Park Police, was arrested yesterday for fracturing the skull of Bernard Grey, of No. 956 Pacific street, on Saturday night, with a stone, during a quarrel. Grey's injuries are serious.

Fritz Mason was arrested on Saturday night for stealing $37 in money from Valentine Frieboldt, and a number of Sperm candles from Sheridan's Brewery, Williamsburg. The money and candles were found in Mason's boots.

William Kelly, aged twenty-eight, was arrested and locked up yesterday morning for burglariously entering the liquor-store of Israel Frost, No. 28 Henry street, and stealing money and stock, were found in his possession.

Edward Lewis and his wife Mary were yesterday arrested, charged with setting fire to their former residence, No. 59 Canton street, on complaint of Peter Boylan, who had heard them threaten so to do. Lewis had been dispossessed by Boylan.

Nicholas McCall was found asleep on Saturday night in the street, and was taken to the Eleventh Precinct Police Station as a vagrant. On searching him a $200 gold watch was found in his possession. A general alarm having been sent out, Mr. William Cody called at the station and claimed the watch, of which he had been robbed. McCall was held to answer.

LONG ISLAND.

The Local Visiting Committee of the Suffolk County Branch of the State Charities Aid Association will meet at the County Almshouse on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

The Presbytery of Long Island will meet at Port Jefferson on Sept. 9, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The opening sermon will be preached by the Moderator, Rev. Robert D. Gardiner.

A new spire has been erected on the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, and in accordance with the will of a deceased citizen of that place. A chime of bells, costing $10,000, will be placed in the new spire.

A horse-railroad is to be constructed from East Rockaway to Pearsall's by a joint stock company with a capital of $4,000. The travel and freight along the line is said to be sufficient to make the enterprise a paying one.

The body of a boy about eleven years old, entirely nude, and which had evidently been a long time in the water, was found floating off the Hunter's Point Ferry-house yesterday. It was conveyed to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held.

The revenue cutter Campbell visited Greenport Harbor the other day, and after looking about among the shipping for a while, her commander reported ten vessels to the Surveyor of the port for showing no lights at night while at anchor.

A young man named Frank Terry, of Aquebogue, while adjusting the belt of a threshing-machine, had his hand terribly mangled, it being almost wrenched off. Surgical attendance was immediately called, but lockjaw supervened, and he died on Friday.

STATEN ISLAND.

Jeremiah Callahan, saloon-keeper, of New-Brighton, was yesterday held to answer in $300 bail for violating the Sunday Excise law.

At the organization of the new Sea View Association, which takes the place of the Richmond County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, at New-Dorp, Messrs. Miller, Clark, Canevell, Van Clief, Marsh, Housman, Tuby, Clauson, Christopher, Brick, Eddy, Bechtel, Van Name, and C. C. Jones, were named as Directors for the first year.

NEW-JERSEY.

An addition of 300 books has been made to the Bergen Library, which now contains about 4,000 volums, and is the only institution of the kind in Jersey City.

A Jewish Synagogue was consecrated at Newark, yesterday. J. P. Solomon, of New-York, delivered an oration on the subject of the "Universality of Jewish Worship."

The aggregate cost of the railroads leased and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in New-Jersey was $38,646,427, and they pay ten per cent. on that amount.

The contractor promises to have trains running from Jersey City to Perth Amboy on the P. A. & E. R. R. by Sept. 10, and the road completed to Long Branch by June, 1874.

Capt. Howgate, of the Signal Service, is making a survey of the coast from Cape May to Sandy Hook, for the purpose of constructing a telegraph to connect the signal stations and provide for the display of cautionary signals.

The Oneida Boat Club, of Jersey City, will row a four-oared shell-race with the Harlem Rowing Association in September. On the 20th prox. the annual regatta of the Oneida Club will be rowed in the cove south of Jersey City.

John Jackson, (colored,) shot Edward Kissam through the calf of the leg Saturday night, then reloaded his pistol to the muzzle and betook himself to the roof of his house in order to avoid arrest, but was captured shortly afterward.

An unknown man fell from the James Rumsey, a Hoboken ferry-boat, and was drowned, yesterday. The body was afterward picked up by the crew of the James Fisk, Jr., and taken to Jersey City. It is believed that his name was John cummings.

Among the proposed plans for the Hudson County Boulevard is an immense stone bridge across a ravine on the face of the hill near Guttenburg. Benjamin G. Clark, the newly-appointed member of the Boulevard Commission, has not accepted it, and it is said he will not do so.

Michael Lynch, an employe in the grocery store of Francis McGinnis, in Newark, was found lying in the rear of the store yesterday morning, bleeding profusely from wounds in the head and both legs. It is thought that he fell from the window of his room while intoxicated.

Complaints are made by the creditors of the National Railway Company. No effort is being made to settle the claims, and the Company seem to be without funds. The road is as far as ever from being built, because of an internal war between the Philadelphia and New-York factions among the stockholders.

A meeting of delegates from all the Good Templar lodges in New-Jersey will be held in Jersey City, on the 26th inst., to make arrangements for receiving the delegates who have been in attendance at the Right Worthy Grand Lodge in England. They return on the 27th, accompanied by Jabez Walker, Grand Chief of Scotland.

A STARTLING EXPLOSION.

An explosion occurred at the Fulton Foundry, in Virginia City, Nevada, a few days since, which not a little startled the employes of that establishment. It appears that a large lot of cannon-balls and shells of all kinds and sizes was bought at a Government sale at one of the military posts near San Francisco, and shipped to Virginia City to be melted up as old iron. The supposition was that none of the shells were charged, and, so far as they were examined, all proved to be empty. So many of them had been melted without accident that all fear of them among the workmen had died out. But on the day in question a loaded shell got into the cupola, and in due time made its presence manifest by exploding with terrific force and a report like a cannon. No damage was done and no one was hurt, but a more frightened set of men has seldom been seen. The cupola withstood the shock bravely, proving itself no meanly contrived iron-clad. The main force of the explosion appeared to be upward, as all the hot iron and other missiles discharged took their flight out at the top of the cupola.

AN INVENTOR OF THE TELEGRAPH.

Our obituary column yesterday, says the London *Times* of Aug. 12, contained the name of a gentleman long known as one of the foremost laborers in the field of applied science, Sir Francis Ronalds, F. R. S., formerly Director of the Observatory at Kew, at the age of eighty-five. The son of the late Mr. Francis Ronalds, of Highbury, Middlesex, he was born in the year 1788, and received his early education at the Academy at Cheshunt. Although, with his usual modesty, he constantly disclaimed the honor often ascribed to him of having been the "inventor" of the electric telegraph, yet it remains on record that nearly sixty years ago he devised a perfectly efficient instrument of that kind, which he fully described in a pamphlet published in 1823. His first success in this direction is described as follows in the *Philosophical Magazine*:—"In the Summer of 1816 he undertook to prove the practicability of telegraphic communication, at great distances, by transmitting a certain number of electric shocks, for an arranged signal, through insulated wires of considerable length. He laid his wire in glass tubes surrounded by wooden troughs lined with pitch, which were placed in a covered ditch, 525 feet long and four feet deep, dug in his garden at Hammersmith. He also suspended eight miles of wire, by silk cords, from two wooden frames erected on his lawn, so that the wire passed to and fro many hundred times, well insulated at each point of attachment, and forming one continuous line, kept separate from contact with other parts. Both these kinds of apparatus served equally to show the instantaneous transmission of the electric shock. In order to provide the means of conveying intelligence along the underground line, he placed at each end of it a clock, with a dial bearing twenty letters inscribed. In front of the dial was a disk, revolving with the seconds' hand, forming a screen with a small opening cut in it, so that as the disk revolved only one letter could be seen at a time, and this only for a second. The two clocks were made to go isochronously, the one always presenting the same letter as the other at any given second of time; and the moment chosen at one end was indicated at the other by the sudden collapse of a pair of pith-ball electrometers, suspended at each station close to the clock-dial and connected with the telegraph-wire." By this contrivance, says a writer in the *Illustrated London News*, "letter after letter could be denoted, and words spelt out as certainly as by the telegraphic apparatus of Messrs. Wheatstone and Cook, invented at a later period and patented in 1837." The same writer adds a fact which, read by the light of science at the present day, will cause a smile—namely, that when Mr. Ronalds proposed that a telegraph of his construction should be laid down between London and the residence of the Prince Regent at Brighton, and with that view submitted his project to Lord Melville, then at the head of the Admiralty, he received a curt official reply from "their Lordships" of that Department, intimating that "telegraphs of any kind are now wholly unnecessary, and that none other than that now in use will be adopted." The word "now," of course, referred to the recent end of the long European war and the fall of Napoleon. Sir Francis Ronalds was the original Honorary Directory of the Royal Observatory at Kew (a post which he held from 1843 to 1852,) and the inventor of various self-registering instruments which are employed there, as well as at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, at the Radcliffe Observatory at Oxford, and in several foreign observatories, all of which were fully described by him at various times in memoirs and papers read before or published by the Royal Society, the British Association, &c., and also in a French pamphlet which accompanied their display at Paris in the Exhibition of 1855. In 1870 he received a somewhat tardy reward for his public services in the cause of science by being knighted "in acknowledgment of his early and remarkable labors in telegraphic investigation." A scientific account of these will be found in his pamphlet published fifty years ago, to which we have already referred. He had already been for some years—we believe since 1852—in receipt of a pension on the Civil List.

FEMALE MEDICAL STUDENTS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The proposal to transfer the attendance of the Russian women students, who are being practically forced from Zurich by the decree of their home Government, to one of the larger German Universities, has been very decidedly negatived by that of Heidelberg, to which it was first addressed. Women students, though not encouraged, have hitherto not been formally excluded at Heidelberg. Although in 1869 the Senate voted a resolution in favor of their general admission to the lectures, power was expressly reserved to the Matriculation Committee of the University to deal with each single case on its merits. So also with the classes; the professors not being compelled to receive any woman who presented herself, but being left to make each his own arrangements for the instruction of individual students as he might consider it convenient. The applications which have pressed from Zurich have now, however, compelled the University to look at the question in a more general aspect; and last week the Senate, after a private consultation, passed a new ordinance, by which females are in future entirely excluded from all the courses of lectures. This, however, is not to operate against those who had obtained admission before the beginning of this month. Simultaneously with this decree the medical Faculty of the University resolved that it would not in future receive any female candidate for a degree in surgery or physic; but here again the exception is made in favor of those who had previously entered, fairly on the course of preparation for one. On the whole, it seems Edinburgh and her much-abused authorities are no harsher than certain Continental universities, whose rules are usually held to be much more liberal than any in our country."

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

At the last sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, a letter was read from M. A. Parent, giving an account of the effects of a violent stroke of lightning which fell on the 26th ult. at Troyes, (Aube,) in a central quarter of the town, with a noise equal to the report of several pieces of artillery. The phenomenon seems to have been confined to the Rue de la Monnaie, where, at No. 37, a young girl who was standing on the threshold of her dwelling saw a fiery globe, of the size of an orange, fall at her feet, then roll along the street, and disappear. She experienced a violent shock, causing a trembling that did not cease until the following day. The pins in her hair were torn away, as well as all the other metal articles she had about her person. Her father, who was leaning against the iron bars of a window of the next house, was paralyzed for a few seconds, and did not recover from the commotion for several days. At No. 24, same street, in the "Election-house," as it is called, the electric fluid fell on a turret behind the house, pierced a hole through the weather-cock, slid down the roof along the zinc which covered it, got inside by loosening the beams that supported the woodwork, broke through a partition, then through the floor into the lower story, made its way through a wall into a garret, got out through a window, ran along the spouts and pipes laid down to the first story; thence passed to the next house, broke into a warehouse where there were some iron stoves, with the usual cast-iron ornaments, such as wreaths, flowers, &c., all of which it faithfully designed on the ceiling with the precision of photography; then melted the wire of a bell, the trace of which it left on the wall, and at length took a fancy to some gilt wooden rods intended for sale and wrapped up in paper. These it enriched with fantastic but elegant designs, and after a few more vagaries, took its leave.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—Sugar in active demand, and prices have advanced; Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch Standard, 11@11¾ reals ₱ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch Standard, 12½@13¾ reals. Molasses Sugar, 8@8½ reals. Molasses quiet; Clayed and Muscovado Mixed, 4 reals ₱ keg. Muscovado Sugar—Inferior to common, 8¼@8¾ reals ₱ arroba; fair to good refining, 9½@9¾ reals; grocery grades, 11¼@12¼ reals. Bacon firm at $20 ₱ cwt. Butter firm; superior American, $36@38 ₱ quintal; Goshen, $38@40. Flour dull at $18 25@$18 50. Hams—American sugar-cured firm at $30@$32 ₱ quintal. Lard in fair demand, in tins, at $23@$24 25 ₱ quintal. Potatoes firmer at $7@$7 50. Tallow firm at $17 ₱ quintal. Wax, Honey, Onions, and Naval Stores nominal. Coal-oil quiet. Empty Hogsheads firm at $5 50. Lumber nominal. Shooks—Box, quiet; hogshead, quiet; Sugar, 26@27 reals. Hoops nominal. Freights quiet; loading at Havana for the United States, ₱ box of Sugar, $2 25; ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $9; to Falmouth and orders, 55s.@57s. 6d.; loading at other ports on the North coast to the United States, ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $9@$9 50; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $5 50@$5 75; to Falmouth and orders, 62s. 6d.@65s. Exchange firmer; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 30½@31 premium; short sight, 33@33½ premium; 60 days, gold, 50 premium; short sight, 52 premium; on London, 64@66 premium; on Paris, 45@46 premium. Sugar, at Havana and Matanzas—Stock in warehouse, 373,000 bxs. and 14,000 hhds. Receipts of the week, 13,000 bxs. and 325 hhds. Exported during the week, 25,000 bxs. and 3,500 hhds., including 11,500 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool.—Mr. Morford and servant, W. S. Scull, wife and child, Judge P. A. McRae, Miss Smythe, W. G. Parker, A. J. Howlet, C. F. Hazeltine and wife, Rev. M. Aveling, W. H. Metz, J. Gough, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Molyneaux, W. H. Proctor, W. H. Riker, Wm. Dobson, D. S. Daw, Miss Ryan, G. W. Sharpe, wife, two children, and servant, E. Ford, Capt. Ferguson and wife, T. J. Ham, Wm. Fletcher, A. Flint, Miss Hodgson, Miss Drant, S. Tullock, Mr. Bairdain, A. B. Carlton, P. Kelly, J. G. Fletcher, G. Creasey, Mr. Kenyon and son, J. Janequl, Mr. Tamaye, Mr. Brayley, P. A. Field, Miss E. Galvin, J. J. Waring, H. P. Cooper, wife, two children and nurse, Rev. M. Galway, W. R. Gardner and wife, W. Ebbs, G. R. Lewis, J. Carless, E. Welty, Mr. Lancaster, Chas. Godden, Miss Bowe, P. Early, Miss Ellison, S. Carlisle, J. G. Smith, wife, and servant, L. Henry and wife, C. W. Nash, H. Flint, J. J. C. Smith, Mr. McComb, J. W. Bell, G. W. Bowler, J. B. Mayceck, M. Rock, wife, child, and servant, G. Nagasawa, Mr. Henckiers, Capt. Davis, R. Liddle, B. W. Risley and wife, Mrs. S. J. Atkinson, Miss A. Galvin, W. G. Harding, T. G. Smith, J. Shipsey, R. S. Cox, Mrs. Farrell, infant, and nurse, Clara Martin, F. Beecroft, T. C. Billkeimer, G. J. Gee, W. Van Banlen and wife, Hon. J. M. Broadhead and wife, Mrs. Bowe, G. S. Adley, A. D. Carlisle, P. Dodd and wife, Mrs. W. H. Holden, T. D. Bayes, Mr. Pilkington, C. A. Kane, A. McGracken, W. B. Ellis, W. P. Titcomb and wife, Hon. T. L. Tullock and wife, Mrs. Moffat, J. E. Lemon, Mr. Addinsell and child, C. Honma, Mr. Bryan, Miss Henckiers, P. Early.

In steam-ship Batavia, from Liverpool.—C. R. Cole and wife, R. C. Wright and wife, W. P. Campbell and wife, G. N. Ide and wife, G. A. Nathan, Dr. W. Milner, C. Campbell, J. Clements, Rev. Chas. Elliott, D. M. MacLeod, J. Stephens, A. T. Stephens, G. A. Tilford and wife, J. J. McGrath, H. Gillespie, R. G. de B. Keim, wife and daughter, Miss J. Conrad, Col. T. M. Bayne and wife, D. Guestier, M. Snead, R. E. Cunningham, P. B. Owens, J. M. Brown and wife, Col. S. G. Cooper, O. A. Carr and wife, Mrs. R. W. Mills, Capt. J. S. Castle, Dr. J. Airey, Hon. D. Arnold, T. Grierson, W. Hemsden, D. Webster, Miss F. Bradley, J. Binscranger, wife, and three daughters, Prof. B. B. Nash and wife, Gov. P. B. S. Pinchbeck, L. J. Soner, Miss J. Crichton, Mrs. A. Clegg and son, Prof. J. Hill, wife, and seven children, Mrs. A. Biggs and daughter, Mrs. M. Monahan, J. Curley and wife, J. Sansom, G. B. Sharp, J. Mountjoy, J. S. Whidbee and wife Miss M. Manley, J. A Connor, W. Pawson, A. W. Dodd, Jr., R. McPhail, Mrs. A. Denton and two children, Mrs. J. B. Wells and child, O. H. Perkins, A. Ames and wife, Miss J. Milner, D. A. Lindsay, J. T. Raymond and wife, J. H. Kay and wife, A. Cowley, H. Slater, C. Monk, J. Dakin, Mrs. Mivet.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Charles Phelps, Master H. Phelps, T. W. Moss and wife, Miss Fanny Moss and nurse, Judge Ord, R. A. Brick and wife, Master H. Brick and nurse, W. R. Leavitt and wife, Louis Hennington and wife, Capt. E. P. Coe and son, Rev. O. S. Prescott, Martin Macvich, Joseph Wright, J. W. Sullivan, Capt. Barnett, Capt. White, Joseph Hennessey, Miss Mary Hannon, R. T. Martin and wife, Miss Martin, George Treves, John Chebul, Frank E. Dinsey, John Phillips, Mrs. Casey, Mr. Casey, C. L. Williams and wife, Thomas J. Easton, E. M. Small, Miss L. J. Hasbrook, Mrs. McBlarek, F. Bernden, Miss Lamb, Charles Hardwick and wife, Capt. Jones.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool.—Wm. Russell, H. T. Nichols and wife, W. G. Dorling, Mrs. Maria E. Wilson, Capt. Carver, Thomas Campbell, Mrs. M. E. Dunn, Mrs. M. J. Quine, Mrs. McDade, Miss May Henrietta Clark, A. E. Marsden, R. B. Robinson, Richard and William Draper, C. B. Graham.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:20 | Sun sets.....6:44 | Moon sets...8:14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:15 | Gov. Island.10:04 | Hell Gate..11:26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 24.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston Aug. 16, and Key West 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Aug. 19, 20 miles S. E. from Tortugas Light, passed ship Screamer, bound in the Gulf; 20th, lat. 26 15, lon. 79 50, passed bark Truce, of Greenock, bound N.; 22d, lat. 33 33, lon. 76 54, passed bark Rebecca Caruana, bound N.; 23d, lat. 37 50, lon. 74 44, passed schr. Ben, bound S.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Aug. 14, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 128 cabin and 733 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 17, lat. 50 41, lon. 18 20, exchanged signals with a steamer bound E., showing one blue light and one rocket; 20th, lat. 44 12, lon. 46 40, passed steam-ship City of Limerick, bound W.; 23d, lat. 41 10, lon. 64 55, passed steam-ship City of New-York, bound E.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Aug. 13, and Queenstown Aug. 14, with mdse. and 46 cabin and 221 steerage passengers to Williams & Guion. Aug. 21, lat. 42 54, lon. 52 50, passed ship Ravensworth, (Br.,) bound E.; same day, lat. 42 55, lon. 55, passed ship Minnehaha, (Br.,) bound W.

Steam-ship Batavia, (Br.,) Mouland, Liverpool Aug. 12 and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 99 cabin and 338 steerage passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Aug. 15, lat. 49 50, lon. 22 51, passed a Bremen steamer bound W.; 21st, lat. 42 04, lon. 56 15, passed ship Charter Oak bound W.; 22d, lat. 40 59, lon. 64 16, passed a German steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 40 37, lon. 66 32, passed a Philadelphia steamer bound E.; 23d, lat. 40 38, lon. 66 45, passed an Inman steamer bound E.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Maggie Elliott, (of Halifax,) Gillmore, Leghorn 63 ds., with mdse. to Fabricotti Bros.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. July 24, lat. 25 50, lon. 20 40, spoke bark Rosina, from Alicante, for New-York; Aug. 5, lat. 37 50, lon. 39 50, passed ship City of Vienna, (Br.,) bound E.; 16th, lat. 41 35, lon. 57 45, spoke brig Dei Gratia, (Br.,) hence for Montevideo, 6 ds. out; 21st, lat. 40 31, lon. 69 20, passed steam-ship Bremen, hence for Bremen.

Brig Soskummern (Norw.,) Westergard, Sydney, C. B., 16 ds., with 346 tons coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. J. H. Kranz, (of Wellfleet,) Pitcher, Sydney, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. A. R. Weeks, (of Bath,) Farr, Port Caledonia, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Ella Brown, Robbins, Port Caledonia, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Exertion, Forbell, Virginia.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Bradford, Branford.

Schr. Susan Maloney, Port Caledonia, C. B., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son.

Schr. John Wentworth, Kent, Newport.

Schr. A. M. Chadwick, Lord, Cow Bay, C. B., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Schr. Kelpie, (Br.,) Bryan, Port Caledonia, C. B., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Prescott, Newport.

Schr. Alfred Keene, Pillsbury, Sydney, C. B., with coal to order.

Schr. Gracie, Cushing, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to Cole & Bailey.

Schr. Richard Morrill, Morrill, Greenwich.

Schr. J. I. Worthington, Terry, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Lillie O. Wells, Brown, Greenwich.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Boyd, New-Haven.

Schr. A. W. Rowe, Britton, New-Haven.

Schr. Texas, Talbot, Norwich.

Schr. Forest Oak, Barker, New-Haven.

Schr. Carrie Walker, McFarland, Cow Bay, with coal to order.

Schr. G. P. Trigg, Linneken, New-Haven.

Schr. M. Hand, Hallock, Fall River.

Schr. E. Flower, Hubbard, Portland, Me.

Schr. Ella Jane, Lewis, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Lamartine, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Agnes Young, Ellsworth, Ellsworth, with lumber to order.

Schr. Baltimore, Frances, New-London.

Schr. Monitor, Grace, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford.

Schr. Sarah Cullen, Cullen, Stonington.

SUNDOWN—Wind fresh, N. W., clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 24.—Arr. Bark Zephyrine, from Demerara; brig Jeremiah, from Cardenas; Navarino, from Cienfuegos; M. S. Haskell, from Little Glace Bay; and John Sherwood, from Gloucester, Mass.

Spoken, Aug. 19, in Mona Passage, brig Daylight, from Amoy, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 24.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York; brig Edith Hall, from Boston; schr. L. M. Collins, from Booth Bay.

Sld. schrs. Willie Luce, from Rockport; Joseph Rudd, from New-York; M. M. Pale, from Darien, Ga.; A. E. Bentley, from Jacksonville.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 24.—Arr. schr. S. B. Franklin, from Boston.

Sld. Saturday, steam-ships Seminole, for Boston; Montgomery, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; schrs. Minnie Wiley and Chas. Dennis, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 22.—Arr., schrs. Cherub, from Bath, for New-York; P. S. Lindsay, Rockland, for do. Wind, S. W.; moderate; cloudy.

23d.—Arr., schr. Experiment, (Br.,) from Bangor, for Port-au-Prince.

11 A. M.—Wind, W. N. W.; light; clearing.

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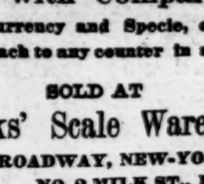

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